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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.— PARIS: e. Temp. 5-0 (41-32). Tomorrow variable, ays temp. 5-0 (41-32). LONDON: Dry and amp. 8-0 (43-32). Tomorrow dry and cold: rain. Yesterdays temp. 8.—2 (46-28), SE. Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 15-9 NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 17-8 (63-46). ay's temp. 8-1 (46-34).

DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	13 S.	Lebanon	£1.20
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	L.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D

ritish Proposal n Majority Rule arred by Smith

NDON, March 23 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian tonight rejected as extreme Britain's proposals for giving ia legal independence based on black majority rule.

Smith said after a Cabinet meeting that British Foreign ry James Callaghan, who announced the plan to Parliament don yesterday, had "chosen to disregard the realities and had forward with proposals no less extreme than those of the National Council." Three months of talks between Mr. Smith and Joshua Nkomo, head of the internal faction of the ANC, collapsed Friday over the length of the transitional period before control by Rhodesia's 6 million blacks, who outnumber whites by 20 to 1.

Mr. Smith said that he was not prepared to contemplate black rule before 10 to 15 years while the nationalists wanted it within a year. The British had proposed two years at most.

Shortly before Mr. Smith spoke, it was announced in Zambia that four African presidents would meet there tomorrow to work out a new strategy for ending white rule.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana are expected to be joined by the Rhodesian nationalist leaders, Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Full-Scale War

The Presidents, whose countries lie to the west, north and east of landlocked Rhodesia, are expected to try to bring together Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa. The bishop leads the external faction of the African National Council.

A continuing ANC split would hinder the full-scale guerrilla war against the white Rhodesians, widely predicted since the Salisbury talks collapsed.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki today ruled out dialogue and détente in southern Africa and said that the nationalists should accept Soviet weapons to overthrow white minority governments.

"There is no room for dialogue and détente in the kind of situation where the African is assaulted and insulted by virtue of his race and color," Mr. Waiyaki said at a news conference.

"Where the question of racism is concerned, every single African is an extremist."

Bishop Muzorewa said on Swedish television that his external ANC may very soon call on Cuban regular troops to help topple the Rhodesian government.

In an interview filmed in Mozambique last week, he also said that nationalist guerrillas would soon be using sophisticated antiaircraft weapons against the Rhodesian Air Force.

Strong Reaction

Even before Mr. Smith's statement today, Rhodesia's whites were reacting strongly against Britain's proposals.

The British "knew full well that a hand-over in 18 months to two years would result in chaos," said Tim Gibbs, leader of the liberal all-white Rhodesia party.

The only black reaction came from Mr. Nkomo, who said he thought that the two-year period was too long and added: "I had been expecting a more positive move from the British government."

tswana upped by ography

can Unrest Spills ss Its Frontiers

By Henry Kamm

ORONE, Botswana (NYT). rone is a pleasant little that affords travelers be- South Africa and Zambia sation of being somewhere t knowing what country re in.

wana, of which this is the would like to continue to self out of the news but whether it can for much The news is too nearby beginning to spill over na's borders.

s have been incursions both k guerrillas and Rhodesian searching for the guerrillas. e triumph in Angola of dicated to the liberation h-West Africa, or Namibia y call it, has heightened ssibility of guerrilla war- the neighboring territory. wana has not been blessed ography. As if it is not that it is landlocked and uch of its area is desert, so entirely surrounded by ajor African countries, except for a ossing to Zambia in the ast.

Rhodesia Railroad

nly ports of entry are in Africa, its only means of ing the goods it imports ports is the Rhodesia Rail- The railroad that Cecil s built in the heyday of the links the extreme reaches colonization to Cape Town he sea. It runs through ana, which was then Be- aland.

is vital for Rhodesia's particularly now, when abique's closing of its border ft Rhodesia with only this single line through South that is too new to handle l potential.

does not Botswana follow ample of Mozambique and s by helping to isolate sia and to bring down its ninority government? The on was pointedly put re- by the Zambia Times, of- organ of President Kenneth da's party.

Kaunda is a leader of the ate group in African affairs, the President of Botswana, eretse Khama. They favor tion of white-ruled Africa ey advocate political action resorting to military.

w can we close the rail-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

WAR DAMAGE—Fire shoots from windows of a Phalangist party headquarters in Beirut.

Mrs. Peron Confers With Aides

Argentine Coup Is Held Imminent

BUENOS AIRES, March 23 (AP).—Plans for a military coup to oust President Isabel Peron were reported complete today and there was widespread expectation that the move would come soon.

"What you are all expecting will take place anytime," military sources told journalists early today in a blunt admission of what was afoot.

The usual military guards at the government's Pink House were reinforced and Mrs. Peron canceled a ceremony at which the new Swiss ambassador was scheduled to present his credentials. She remained at her suburban residence.

Take-Over Position

Some officers said that key tank and marine units were in position for a take-over. The news agency Noticias Argentinas reported troop movements in remote areas of northern and southwest Argentina.

The Argentine Fleet left its base at Belgrano for "operations," sources there said.

The newspaper Clarin spoke of the "imminence of changes in the country."

"Decisions are awaited in a climate of tension," said La Nacion. "The displacement of military personnel in the capital and interior zones is increasing the climate of expectation."

Troop movements were reported around the capital and across the country, but part of the mobilization was because of an escalation of leftist guerrilla attacks.

In La Plata, 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires, two policemen were wounded in an intense hourlong shootout between the guerrillas and security forces last night. At least 10 guerrillas were reported killed.

Police, soldiers and marines fought off the attack by guerrillas on rooftops and in moving cars and gave chase when the attackers fled.

Mrs. Peron held a prolonged night meeting with her Cabinet, officials of her Justicialist party and labor leaders. A statement issued afterward did not mention any military threat but said that "various institutional matters" were discussed, including the presidential election scheduled for Dec. 12.

The commanders of the three armed services met for three hours. Military sources said that the coup plans call for them to form the ruling junta with the army commander, Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, 50, as the junta leader.

The sources said the plans call for the closing of Congress, an all-military cabinet and the arrest of many leftists and Peronists.

The military also is expected to try to institute firm measures aimed at salvaging the near-bankrupt economy and at ending political violence and terrorism. But the poor record ✓ made at governing after the overthrow of the late President Juan Peron in 1955 made its chances of success doubtful.

After Peron returned to Argentina in 1973, he made his wife his Vice-President and she succeeded to the presidency when he died in July 1974. Since she took office, terrorism has increased and the economic situation has grown steadily worse.

Mrs. Peron has been resisting demands for her resignation since last summer. Plans for a military coup have been rumored for months.

Population: Four Billion On Sunday

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The world's population is expected to reach 4 billion Sunday, the Population Reference Bureau said today.

The population thus will have grown by 1 billion in 15 years. It took 31 years for the world's population to reach the 3-billion level in 1961 and 80 years to reach 2 billion in 1930.

Dr. Leon Bouvier, vice-president of the private, nonprofit bureau, said, however, that there is some evidence of progress in efforts to slow global growth rates. The 4-billion mark was once expected to have been reached some time in 1975. He said the bureau's revised estimates show the population growing at the rate of 1.8 per cent a year, down from an estimate of 1.9 per cent last year.

Franjieh's Home Reported Shelled

Beirut Fighting Heavy; Moslems Score Gains

BEIRUT, March 23 (AP).—Moslem militiamen advanced into Christian-controlled territory in the capital's seafront hotel district today as Lebanese civil strife raged on despite political peacemaking efforts.

Gunmen of the Nasserite Ambushers militia, after consolidating their hold on the 25-story Holiday Inn, advanced eastward toward the unfinished Hilton Hotel, a stronghold of the Christian rightists' Phalange party militia during the last 11 months of intense fighting.

Near the Holiday Inn, the Papal Nunciature—the building normally used by the Vatican's diplomatic mission here—was set afire and its roof collapsed by an explosion during today's fighting. The building, which had been damaged in earlier clashes, was believed empty. The papal nuncio and his staff abandoned it several weeks ago.

[Leftist forces tonight shelled the grounds of President Suleiman Franjieh's mountain palace for the first time and claimed that they had launched a two-pronged thrust against the President's rightist supporters, Reuters reported.

[It said that the lights went off in the palace, east of the capital, as shells thudded into the grounds and presidential guards fired anti-aircraft guns at the suburb from which they believed the shelling came.]

The Nasserites today reportedly occupied a military officers club and a civilian club on the seafront and were said to be closing in on the Hilton from three sides. They also were attacking the Starco office center, another Phalangist post.

Christian Salient

The advance of about 400 yards by the Moslems was part of a continuing effort to eliminate a Christian-controlled salient in the Moslem part of the city.

As they moved forward behind recoilless-rifle and automatic-weapons fire, the Moslems set two hotels ablaze and wrecked the local office of the Phalange party.

Moslem gunmen returning from the front said Phalangist officers yelled through bullhorns: "We will leave no house standing in nearby Moslem neighborhoods." This was interpreted as a threat of more artillery bombardment, and Moslem gunmen began warning families to go to their basements.

Battles also raged between Christians and Moslems in summer resort towns in the eastern hills overlooking the capital. Militiamen in the towns of Bei Meri and Broumanna exchanged sustained artillery barrages, witnesses reported.

As the two sides fought in the hotel district, Christians and Moslems in other Beirut neighborhoods traded mortar and artillery fire.

On the Damascus highway north of Beirut, the Christians in the village of Kahhale and the Druze inhabitants of nearby Aley also engaged in mortar, rocket and artillery duels. Bickfaya, home town of Phalange party leader Pierre Gemayel, also was shelled by leftist forces, witnesses said.

Political Efforts

The heavy fighting continued the pattern of the last few days, when the savage battles regularly have outpaced political settlement efforts centered on getting President Franjieh to resign as a first step toward a negotiated peace.

Under a political formula announced yesterday at a special Cabinet session, Mr. Franjieh would be given the opportunity to step down with a face-saving delay in the effective date of the resignation. But it was not clear whether the stubborn, 65-year-old Maronite Christian leader would in fact quit if the formula were approved by parliament.

Parliament cannot meet because of the fighting in downtown Beirut. Senior Syrian military officers are back in Beirut trying to arrange a cease-fire that would allow the legislators to act.

But Kamal Jumblat, the overall leader of the Moslem left, has rejected the formula and is not taking part in the Syrian-led mediation efforts.

Since the forces advancing against the Christians are under his political influence, his stand could abort the attempt to end the conflict by political means.

The formula would amend the Constitution to allow parliament to elect a new president at once, instead of two months before

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Some Allies Seek Softer Terms

Arab Countries Demand UN Vote Condemnation of Israel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (AP).—Arab countries are demanding a Security Council condemnation of Israel while some of their Moslem allies are urging a resolution less likely to be vetoed by the United States.

Council sources said that the Arabs were pressing for a tough resolution charging Israel with aggression against the Arabs, demanding Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and affirming the "inalienable rights of the Palestinians."

• West Bank Arabs await body of boy slain by Israeli. Page 2.

These demands would probably trigger a U.S. veto, as they did in the council debate on the Middle East in January.

Pakistani Ambassador Iqbal Akhund was reported urging a more moderate resolution that would "deplore"—not condemn—Israeli actions in the occupied West Bank and call on the Israeli government to desist from "encroaching upon Arab lands."

The Security Council debate that opened yesterday was called by Pakistan and Libya in response to a wave of Arab rioting in the former Jordanian territory captured by Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Ten more Arabs were injured yesterday in a clash with Israeli troops in a village near Jerusalem.

Speakers in the council debate from the Palestine Liberation Organization, Libya, Jordan, Egypt and Syria said that the West Bank unrest was a "spontaneous and massive uprising" against military occupation

False Propaganda

Israeli delegate Chaim Herzog told the Council that the West Bank troubles were "a result of demonstrations by children and youngsters who have been incited on the basis of false propaganda." He asserted that the Israeli administration in Jerusalem was the most enlightened in the Holy City's 2,000-year history.

Mr. Herzog said that the Arab charge that the Israeli government had permitted Jews to worship in the al-Aqsa Mosque was "a damnable lie."

The West Bank rioting was sparked by an Israeli court's acquittal of several Jews arrested for praying near the mosque, which is located on a rock plateau that is holy ground to Jews and Christians as well as Moslems.

To prevent inflaming the Arabs, Israeli police have declared the site off-limits to Jews. Mr. Herzog stressed that the Jews who were arrested were praying in an open courtyard, not in the mosque, and that the Israeli Supreme Court overruled the magistrate who freed them.

"Why then seek to attack the government of Israel for protecting Moslem interests?" he asked. "The reason is that this false allegation has been preferred against Israel for political reasons, in an attempt to disrupt the harmony and successful coexistence of Jew and Arab in Jerusalem."

Britain Shelves Full Switch to Metric System

LONDON, March 23 (UPI).—The government said today that it has shelved indefinitely plans to put Britain fully on the metric system of weights and measures because it cannot get a parliamentary majority for the move.

Edward Short, leader of the House of Commons, told Parliament: "The House should be allowed more time for consultations about this bill." He added that it will not be pressed during the remainder of the current session, which will end in October.

The bill would have given the government powers to order that all commodities should be measured in meters, grams or liters—thus complying with European Economic Community regulations. Britain has switched to the metric system for some items.

Kreisky Planning To Let PLO Open Office in Vienna

VIENNA, March 23 (UPI).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky confirmed today that his government will permit the Palestine Liberation Organization to open an office in Vienna, despite warnings that this might breach Austria's neutrality and invite terrorism.

"It would be grotesque to take no notice of this organization at a time when it has been recognized by the United Nations," Mr. Kreisky said at a news conference.

He made the statement a day after his return from a fact-finding mission to Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Syria as head of a delegation of the Socialist International, a worldwide organization of 56 social democratic and labor parties.

A spokesman for the opposition People's party said that such a step could invite terrorism to Austria and added. "We will have to check whether the admission of an organization using terror as a means of its policy is compatible with Austria's neutrality."

fficials Report Light Voting North Carolina's Primary

LEIGH, N.C., March 23 —North Carolina election ls reported a light turnout in a presidential primary lm that some consider criti- r the candidacies of George ace and Ronald Reagan.

h Mr. Wallace, the Demo- governor of Alabama, and Reagan, a Republican former nor of California, have said they will continue in the race natter what happens in to- s voting.

e two candidates left yes- ay after campaigning in the . Neither was predicting ry although each had said er that he thought he could the state.

. Reagan faced President in the GOP primary. In the ocratic race, Gov. Wallace key opponent Jimmy Carter, ormer governor of Georgia, were among six candidates on the ballot.

Elections Director Alex Brock predicted that 36 to 38 per cent of the eligible voters would help decide the candidate commitments of North Carolina's 61 Democratic and 54 Republican delegates to their parties' national conventions.

Officials in major cities reported a light turnout in all but a few scattered precincts.

"It's not exceptionally light but it's certainly not record-breaking," said Thomas Keith, elections director in Winston-Salem.

In Charlotte, the state's largest city, Elections Secretary Bill Culp said: "Our prediction [of 36 to 38 per cent] is at least holding up, and we may surpass it."

A light frost, chilly temperatures and sunny skies greeted voters as the polls opened at 6:30 a.m.

Most of the voting is on machines in heavily populated areas, but paper ballots are still used in some rural regions.

Mr. Ford, winner of the first five GOP primaries, was in Washington after spending the second of two weekends in the state. Mr. Carter also campaigned elsewhere as primary day approached. He was expected to finish first in the Democratic balloting. He has won the New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida and Illinois primaries.

nada, U.S. Ratify a Extradition Treaty

TTAWA, March 23 (UPI).— ada and the United States fied a new extradition treaty erday, adding such crimes as cking of aircraft, political napping and drug offenses. he new agreement replaces a les of arrangements dating k 134 years.

But He Fails to Kill Lockheed Figure

Japanese Actor in Final Role as Kamikaze

By John Saar

TOKYO, March 23 (WP).—A young movie actor, reliving the death flights of Japanese World War II kamikaze pilots, plunged his airplane into the Tokyo villa of Yoshio Kodama today in an apparent assassination attempt on the bedridden rightist leader who is at the center of the Lockheed bribery scandal here.

The crash set the house afire, but Mr. Kodama, 65, was carried to safety unhurt. The pilot, who police said was killed instantly, was Mitsuyasu Maeno, 29, a school dropout and actor in pornographic movies.

Mr. Maeno took off on his bizarre mission garbed as a kamikaze pilot wearing a Japanese Imperial Army uniform, goggles and a headband bearing the red insignia of the rising sun.

His last radio call before diving a Piper Cherokee at Mr. Kodama's second-story bedroom was "tenno-heika banzai," (long live the emperor), battle cry of the suicide pilots who attacked Allied forces in the closing stages of World War II.

Friends and mechanics who had watched Mr. Maeno take off from Chofu Airfield, in Tokyo's western suburbs, heard the radio call and thought that it was a joke.



UPI.

Mitsuyasu Maeno

Moments later, witnesses saw a single-engine aircraft swooping low over the luxurious house where Mr. Kodama has lain sick and incommunicado since early last month, when he was identified as Lockheed's secret agent in Japan and recipient of $7 million for promoting airliner sales.

The plane flew steadily, straight at the house with the engine throttled back. Then came a flash, a booming explosion and a pillar of oily black smoke that rose into the sky until firemen quelled the blaze.

"The plane came past once and then flew away to the south," said a witness. "Thirty seconds later, it came back full speed and direct at Kodama's home. I thought it was just like a special attack [kamikaze] plane."

Mr. Kodama was carried to safety by his secretary. Of 12 staff, bodyguards and family members in the house during the crash, only one, a maid, was slightly injured.

Once imprisoned as a war criminal, Mr. Kodama is an extremely controversial figure. Since the Lockheed scandal publicity ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.

AFTERMATH—The wreckage of the kamikaze plane lies smoldering near the home of Yoshio Kodama in Tokyo.

8 Secret Executions

NDJAMENA, Chad, March 23 (AP).—Eight men sentenced to death Feb. 14 in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, for plotting to assassinate President Jean-Bedel Bokassa were secretly executed hours after being sentenced, diplomatic sources reported today.

Slain by Israeli Soldier

Arabs in West Bank Hamlet Await Release of Boy's Body

ABU DIS, Israeli-Occupied Jordan, March 23 (UPI).—Residents of this Arab hamlet waited all day today for occupation authorities to release the body of a 10-year-old boy slain by an Israeli soldier.

As night fell in the village in the hills overlooking the desert of Judea, inhabitants milled about in the unlit streets, exchanging rumors that the body was on the way from Hadassah hospital on the other side of Jerusalem.

Israeli authorities tonight expelled a dozen foreign correspondents from the village, and Arab sources said the authorities told them they would not bring the body to the village unless the correspondents left. An Israeli officer said the village would remain closed for two or three days.

Hundreds of police and soldiers sealed off the settlement from the rest of the West Bank.

Earlier, residents marched up and down the main street chanting for the return of the body of the boy, Ali Hassan Afana, fatally wounded on Wednesday when Israeli soldiers shot their way out of a rock-throwing crowd near the village on the Jerusalem-Jericho road.

The boy died yesterday, but family members said authorities asked them not to claim the body until later. Mourners dug a grave in the village graveyard in the morning.

A spokesman for the West Bank military governor said "there will be a funeral with all the traditions and religious requirements," but he would not say when it would take place.

Troops went into Hebron to break up rock-throwing crowds who smashed windows at an Israeli-owned bank, but left later in the day.

Arabs then closed off the town, one of the largest on the West Bank, with a 30-foot-wide rock barricade. Incidents were also reported at Beit Safaf and Anata.

The semiofficial radio said the West Bank was quieter in recent days because of Jordanian initiatives to calm the situation.

The territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war has been wracked by eight weeks of violent protests sparked by a court ruling freeing eight Jews who staged an illegal prayer meeting near the al-Aqsa Mosque, a holy site for both Moslems and Jews.



Associated Press.

IN MEMORIAM—Residents of Abu Dis held a memorial procession yesterday for Ali Hassan Afana, who died of wounds days after he was shot by an Israeli soldier.

U.S. Seeks Rise In Military Aid For South Korea

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—A high administration official testified today that $286 million in U.S. military aid is needed for South Korea's defense next year without regard to President Chung Hee Park's jailing of opponents.

There has been a complete failure on the part of the United States to influence South Korea's human rights progress, Under Secretary of State Carlyle Maw told the House International Relations Committee. At the same time, he said at another point, "We have a major interest in preventing a Communist attack across the 38th Parallel."

Mr. Maw said President Ford's $336-million request for South Korea for next year—$73 million above the current figure—is needed because of that U.S. military interest.

42 Tried in Italy In Rightist Plot

TURIN, March 23 (UPI).—Forty-two alleged members of a right-wing urban guerrilla movement went on trial today on charges of trying to overthrow the Italian government by provoking disorders designed to be blamed on leftist extremists.

Thirty of the defendants appeared in the heavily guarded courtroom although 28 of them were not under arrest. The 12 others were still being sought by authorities.

Police searched everyone entering the courtroom. The defendants are accused of belonging to either the New Order or its successor, the Black Order. Both paramilitary groups have claimed responsibility for a series of bombings and other attacks on leftists in recent years.

Moslems Gain In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Franjieh's term expires on Sept. 23. But it was an open question whether Mr. Franjieh would then quit or try to hang on until the end of his term.

The ouster of Mr. Franjieh was demanded by Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, commander of the Beirut garrison, who 12 days ago launched a coup to open the way for reforms that would reapportion political power among Lebanon's Christians and Moslems.

The Christians, although a minority, control the economy and have a dominant position in politics. The Moslems want a bigger share.

Gen. Ahdab today issued a statement saying that President Franjieh must hand over power immediately to a president-elect. "We don't approve of having the president-elect serving as a crown prince with Franjieh continuing to hold the reins of power," he said.

Associates of Premier Rashid Karami, a party to the formula, said that Mr. Franjieh had given a promise to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad—the chief mediator in the Lebanese conflict—that he would step down once a new president is elected and voted into office. There was no confirmation of this from Damascus.

Botswana Is Prisoner of African Geography

(Continued from Page 1)

road when it's our lifeline as much as Rhodesia's?" an official asked. "We could nationalize it, and will eventually, but whose rolling stock would we use, and what technicians would operate it?"

The line is essential not only for Botswana's imports and exports, but is in an even wider sense the country's lifeline, as a trip here from the Rhodesian border proved. Most of the population centers of this sparsely populated country lie along the line, and the arrival of the train, even after midnight, is an event that brings many people just to see it arrive and leave and to chat with passengers.

The railroad is owned and operated by Rhodesia, which pays Botswana for the right of way and transit fees. It also transports Botswana's exports of beef, copper and nickel concentrates and its imports of almost everything its 700,000 people need, including much of their food, from South Africa and Rhodesia.

Botswana's only direct link to black Africa is in its extreme northeast corner, where South-West Africa, Rhodesia and Zambia meet with Botswana on the Zambezi River. But Botswana's total of 50 miles of paved road does not reach yet to the river ferry.

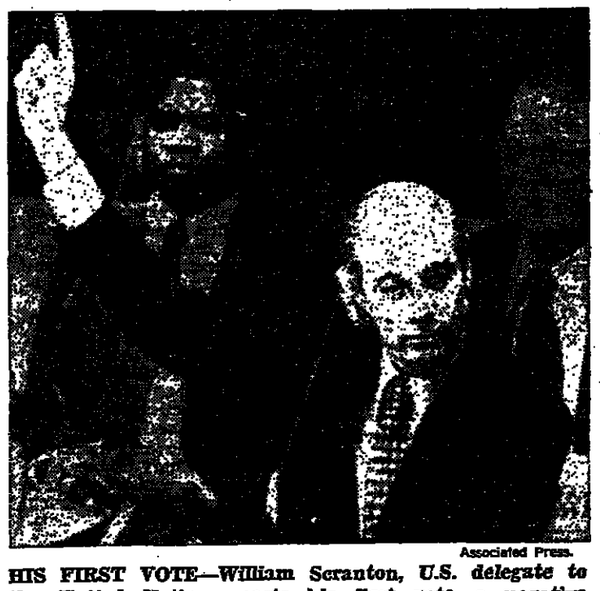
Condemnations Issued

So while Botswana sincerely joins condemnations by the UN and the Organization of African Unity of Rhodesian minority rule, apartheid and South Africa's refusal to free the trust territory of South-West Africa, in action it remains linked to the countries it does not recognize.

Gaborone remains a relaxed, multiracial town in which the Prime Minister sets the example. His marriage in the 1940s to an Englishwoman barred him from returning to the British protectorate for six years, largely for fear of offending segregated South Africa. Now this is forgotten and the couple is frequently seen around town.

But despite the free and easy air, by African standards, in the unostentatious government buildings, officials are worried that Sir Seretse's tightrope act between black and white pressures is becoming increasingly difficult.

"It would be too optimistic to hope that Rhodesia's problems can still be settled peacefully," the official said, "and too much to hope that Botswana can escape the war that is more and more likely."



Associated Press.

HIS FIRST VOTE—William Scranton, U.S. delegate to the United Nations, casts his first vote—a negative one—in Security Council debate on the West Bank. The vote, against allowing the Palestinians to participate, was overriden by the rest of the council.

Bigger Fish Harvest Predicted

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The world's current harvest of 69.5 million tons of fish a year is far short of the biological potential from the world's fresh and ocean waters, a Canadian scientist said today.

"With very little change, an additional 50 million tons could be taken," said Prof. Norman Wilimovsky of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

"If mankind is intelligent enough to cooperate and use the best available management technique, 200 million metric tons of annual harvest could be attained," he said at the North American Wildlife Conference here.

"Major increases can only be had from the world oceans by obtaining the requisite data for management on a timely basis, reducing of waste from harvest, expanding our management abilities and developing the necessary human resources," he said.

"The most important need is to carry on planning on a unified basis rather than on the existing piecemeal approach to resources use," he added.

Gas Ration Coupons Are Stockpiled in U.K.

LONDON, March 23 (Reuters).—New gasoline rationing coupons are being stockpiled at post offices throughout Britain as part of a government contingency plan to deal with possible fuel shortages, the Department of Energy said today.

A spokesman described the exercise as "normal practice" and "purely routine," not signifying any plans to ration gasoline.

Callaghan Holds Second Meeting With Gromyko

LONDON, March 23 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Foreign Secretary James Callaghan held a second day of talks today, which British officials said dealt mainly with European questions.

The sources said the issue of Soviet intervention in southern Africa once again did not come up.

In a speech at a lunch in Mr. Gromyko's honor Mr. Callaghan did deliver what some British sources interpreted as a veiled warning that Britain does not want to see Soviet interference against Rhodesia.

"We must be constantly alert to the need for a sense of restraint and responsibility if we are to ensure that crisis situations elsewhere in the world do not diminish the credibility of what we have achieved through détente in Europe," Mr. Callaghan said.

Throughout the day Mr. Gromyko's movements were dogged by a group of demonstrators, mostly women, protesting the imprisonment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Spain Asked By Reformists To Hold Rally

Bishop and Socialist Among March Backers

MADRID, March 23 (UPI).—A cross section of pro-reformists and leftists have petitioned the government for permission to hold a march in Madrid on Sunday, April 4.

Backers of the demonstration—including Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, the Madrid auxiliary bishop, Alberto Iniesta, and actress Tina Sainz—said the march would be in support of an amnesty for remaining political prisoners and return of all Spanish exiles.

The planned march is another effort to pressure the government to speed up democratic reform. The government gave no immediate reaction to the organizers' petition. However, officials of the current regime have never given permission for such a march.

The petition was addressed to Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne.

Political Overtones

Permission has been given in various parts of Spain for demonstrations that had a particular target—a province-wide labor contract, the planned construction of an ammonia factory—but never to one with the political overtones this march would have.

On Jan. 20, the government used thousands of riot police, water cannon and several helicopters in an effort to prevent an opposition march attempted in Madrid.

Meanwhile, the increase in Basque separatist activity in northern Spain triggered retaliation in the French Basque country where separatist Tomas Perez Revilla and his wife were injured in a shooting.

The Spanish press speculated that the attack on Sunday was the work of the right-wing extremist group Warriors of Christ the King, which last summer mounted a wave of aggressions against Basques living in France and have often been blamed for guerrilla work in Spain.

Also in the French Basque country, ETA [Basque Homeland and Liberty] issued a communiqué taking responsibility for the kidnapping last week of San Sebastian industrialist Angel Berazadi. There has not yet been a ransom demand or contact with the family, authorities said.

Catholic Church In S. Africa Vows Segregation End

DURBAN, South Africa, March 23 (UPI).—The Roman Catholic Church of South Africa will begin discussions with the government about its decision to open its 192 white schools to black pupils, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley said yesterday.

Archbishop Hurley said the decision to integrate the schools had been taken in principle, but had to be further investigated from legal, social and academic angles. "The move is long overdue," he said. "If the church takes a stand against apartheid as it has done, it must try to act out that stand in all aspects of its concern, including its institutions."

He said negotiations would be necessary with the government. All South African schools are segregated and each racial group has educational facilities in its own urban areas.

Archbishop Hurley, chairman of the church's Schools Department, said, "We are hoping that with the changing climate in South Africa, something may be done through negotiations." No integration schedule has been set, he said.

The minister for Bantu administration and development, Michiel Botha, said he had not yet been approached by the church and would not comment.

Almost 100% for Pole

WARSAW, March 23 (UPI).—Communist leader Edward Gierek won 99.99 per cent of the votes in Sunday's parliamentary elections, the highest showing ever of any Polish party leader, in results published today.



Associated Press.

BILATERAL BICENTENNIAL—The spirit of '76 seems to have caught on in Japan, where businessmen have started a Liberty Bell campaign, with buttons and T-shirts. Hiroshi Honma also sports a straw hat with a star-spangled band and a later war's victory signal.

Japanese Actor, in Last Role, Plays Kamikaze Over Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

posed his influence-peddling and shadowy role as power-broker in Japanese politics and business, he has been bitterly criticized. There have been rumors of a plot to kill him and a rightist group urged him to purge his disgrace by committing *seppuku* (ritual suicide).

Following the mid-morning attack, there was immediate speculation about a possible political or underworld conspiracy to kill Mr. Kodama. Initial investigations, however, seemed to indicate that Mr. Maeno acted alone for obscure emotional reasons. He is not known to have any strong ideological convictions or political affiliations.

His second marriage to a U.S. model identified as Deborah Jean broke up last year and she is said to have returned to the United States last week. Their 18-month-old daughter and Mr. Maeno's son by his first marriage to a Japanese actress were being cared for by his parents.

Unconventional Life

Mr. Maeno branched out from a middle-class background into an unconventional life. He raced cars and motorcycles and early last year qualified as a pilot. He claimed to have studied drama at the University of California from 1969 to 1971.

In his best known film, Mr. Maeno appeared in a Japanese version of the erotic French film "Emmanuelle," which is now showing in Tokyo.

Two broken marriages and inability to pursue his acting career beyond small roles in more than 20 pornographic movies left him depressed. Last month, he took an overdose of sleeping pills and left a suicide note complaining, "I cannot achieve anything *now*." He recovered and friends had believed he was looking forward to his next movie.

Heavy coverage of today's incident on Japanese television stressed the strange contrast between Mr. Maeno's life and his death. One widely used still picture from a movie showed him piloting a plane with a naked girl beside him. Another picture was a stiff formal portrait of Mr. Maeno in the uniform of a Japanese Imperial Navy officer for which he posed recently. Mr. Maeno reportedly told the photographer that he wanted the print to look as old as possible with "an eve of attack" atmosphere.

Mr. Maeno's friends knew him as an active, personable man who identified strongly with Japan's warrior tradition. He collected military swords, considered himself a samurai and admired Yukio Mishima, the novelist and nationalist who committed suicide in 1970. Mr. Mishima committed suicide in the headquarters of a Self Defense Force unit after failing to start a military revolt.

Considerable Care

Whatever Mr. Maeno's feelings about Mr. Kodama, he took considerable care in planning the attempt to kill him.

He had his long hair shorn down to a close-cropped military cut a few days ago. Today, he arrived at Chofu Airfield telling friends that he was to play a kamikaze pilot in a new movie and wanted some publicity shots.

He rented a plane, filed a flight plan for a 10:15 a.m. landing and gave as the purpose of the flight "business." He took off, with a friend flying in a second aircraft who was to take the pictures and they flew as arranged over Tokyo.

Mr. Maeno then broke away from the second plane telling his friend over the radio, "I have something to do in Setagaya." Mr. Kodama's house is in the Setagaya district.

The attack was filmed by a TV cameraman on routine duty at the Kodama house.

Chess Champion Assails New Rule

BELGRADE, March 23 (AP).—Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, has expressed his dissatisfaction with a proposal of the International Chess Federation that would end the traditional advantage of a champion in a title match in case of a draw.

"Under these rules I could not play the world title match in 1978," Mr. Karpov said here yesterday and noted that this would be for the first time in nearly 100 years of title matches that the champion would lose his privilege.

The rules call for six victories in a title match before a champion could be proclaimed. But they do not provide for the advantage granted to the title-holder by allowing him to retain the crown in case of a tie.

3 Priceless Renaissance Works Recovered

From Wire Dispatches

COMO, Italy, March 23.—Three priceless Renaissance paintings by Piero della Francesca and Raphael, stolen 13 months ago in what some experts described as the art crime of the century, were recovered today in Locarno, Switzerland, the police said here.

The paintings, Della Francesca's "The Flagellation of Christ" and "The Madonna of Senigallia" and Raphael's "The Mute Girl", were stolen from the Ducal Palace of Urbino, in central Italy, on Feb. 6 last year.

The police in Switzerland said that Swiss police and Italian carabinieri acted on a tip from Italy that an attempt would be made to sell the paintings in a Locarno hotel. The police were waiting early today when an Italian man walked into the hotel with the paintings under his arm. The man was being questioned, the police said, but so far appeared to have had nothing to do with the theft.

The police said they would soon make a number of arrests in Urbino in connection with the case.

The theft was described at the time as "insane, unexplainable and unbelievable" and experts said then that the thieves would never be able to sell the paintings on the open market.

Rodolfo Siviero, head of Italy's art recovery department, said the theft, which occurred between checks by the palace's night watchmen, could be equated with the robbery of the Mona Lisa from the Louvre in Paris in 1911. Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece was recovered in 1913.

Mr. Siviero told reporters in Rome:

"I am very happy that the Urbino masterpieces have been found. We had been on their trail for the past two weeks when they were reported in Geneva. Fortunately the thieves were never able to sell them."

He added that three or four people whose names are known to police were involved.

He said a special squad of carabinieri involved in the recovery had been concentrating on the case for a year.

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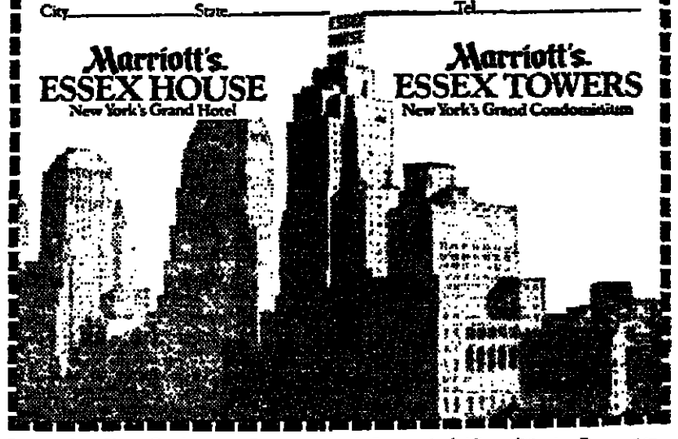
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Chance for Leniency

Miss Hearst Faces Pressure To Testify for Prosecutors

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (NYT).—Pressure has begun to build on Patricia Hearst to testify against her former associates and thus possibly obtain leniency from the federal government.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter told Miss Hearst Saturday, after her conviction on bank robbery charges, that the degree to which she cooperates in an interview later this week with a federal probation officer would influence the sentence she received.

But sources familiar with the wishes of the prosecutors, who want to use her testimony, say the probation interview will merely be the first of a series of tests that Miss Hearst will face as other aspects of her kidnapping and captivity are brought before grand juries and courts.

She could testify, the sources said, about bank robberies, the harboring of fugitives, including herself, gun-law violations and other unspecified matters.

Among those whose names might be mentioned in such testimony are William and Emily Harris, the only survivors of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army group that kidnapped Miss Hearst; Jack Scott, the sports radical, and his wife and parents, and Wendy Yoshimura and Steven Soliah, who were living with Miss Hearst when she was arrested on Sept. 18.

Crucial Point

The crucial point in Miss Hearst's probation interview will come when she is asked to tell what happened from September, 1974, when she was left in Las Vegas, Nev., by Mr. Scott, until she was captured in September, 1975.

On Feb. 23, when she was under cross-examination by James Browning jr., the U.S. attorney who prosecuted her, Miss Hearst cited the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination in refusing to discuss that period.

The probation interview is critical, because it will be her first opportunity to indicate to the prosecutors her willingness to cooperate.

If the various levels of government that want to prosecute Miss Hearst or use her as a witness to prosecute others are to promise her immunity, her attorneys must be prepared to tell what she would be able to testify to. She must show in some way that she will say those things at the proper times and places.

"The prosecutors cannot buy a pig in a poke," a source familiar with the process said yesterday.

There are three federal judicial districts where U.S. attorneys might be willing to urge leniency for Miss Hearst in return for her testimony.

Scranton Investigation

In Scranton, Pa., the government has been investigating several people for possible prosecution on charges of harboring a fugitive—Miss Hearst—who at one time when she was a fugitive lived in a farmhouse that had been rented by Mr. Scott and his wife, Miki. At her trial, Miss Hearst named Mr. and Mrs. Scott; Jay Weiner, a former sports writer; Phil Shennick, an athlete, and a "Professor Hank," who was not further identified, as having helped her and Miss Yoshimura to hide out.

Mr. Scott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott of Las Vegas, could also be named by Miss Hearst, for she testified at her trial that they went along when their son drove her east in the summer of 1974, soon after the SLA had almost been wiped out in a gunfight with the Los Angeles police.

Miss Hearst is known to have lived in the Sacramento area with the Harrises and perhaps others in late 1974 and early 1975.

Soon after she and the Harrises were arrested, prosecutors from various state and federal jurisdictions began to meet in the U.S. attorney's office here to discuss the evidence of various crimes that was found in the apartments in which the arrested persons had lived.

A glimpse at that evidence was afforded in Miss Hearst's prosecution on the bank robbery charge. But some items were not admitted in her trial.

Other Cases

For example, a single piece of currency taken in a bank robbery at Carmichael, a Sacramento suburb, in April, 1975, was found in the refrigerator of the apartment where Miss Hearst lived with Miss Yoshimura, who awaits trial on bombing charges in Oakland, and Mr. Soliah, who is on trial in federal court in Sacramento for robbing the Carmichael bank.

In Oakland, the Alameda County prosecutor, Lowell Jensen, has discussed whether he would attempt to indict the Harrises for Miss Hearst's kidnapping. Her testimony would be indispensable.

Mr. Browning, the federal prosecutor here, has indicated that he has considered since the trial the possibility of bringing federal armed bank robbery charges against the Harrises. Miss Hearst testified in her trial that they were lookouts in the Hibernia Bank robbery.

Finally, San Francisco authorities have looked at the possibility of filing gun law violation charges against Miss Hearst and the Harrises because of the illegal weapons found when they were arrested.

U.S. Presents Bill to Limit Wiretapping

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Ford administration unveiled legislation today limiting bugging and wiretapping in intelligence investigations within the United States and claimed broad bipartisan support for it.

Attorney General Edward Levi outlined the general provisions of the bill after President Ford held a White House meeting on the subject with Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House and their Judiciary committees.

The key provision of the bill would require federal court warrants authorizing electronic surveillance of any type aimed at a foreign power or its agents or at persons believed involved in clandestine intelligence activities, sabotage or terrorism.

Mr. Levi cited as evidence of the measure's broad backing the fact that Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Rep. Peter Rodino jr. of New Jersey, both Democrats, agreed to sponsor it.

Under the bill, the attorney general would have to seek a court order before initiating electronic eavesdropping within the United States in cases involving foreign intelligence activities.

Appellate Panel

The chief justice would designate seven U.S. district judges to consider applications for such orders and would name a special three-judge appellate panel to handle any cases in which the attorney general felt he had wrongly been denied an eavesdropping warrant.

In an emergency preventing the attorney general from taking his request for a warrant to a federal judge in time, the bill would permit the attorney general to authorize eavesdropping on his own authority.

However, the attorney general would have to inform one of the seven judges about what he had done within 24 hours and would have to obtain a court order permitting the eavesdropping within an additional 24 hours.

If, under these emergency provisions, a judge refused to grant a warrant, the attorney general would be required to notify the target of any wiretapping or other electronic surveillance undertaken without a court order.

Mr. Levi said that the administration's effort to draft the legislation met with "a spirit of great cooperation and collaboration by the members of Congress."

Asked about the impact of the bill, if enacted, Mr. Levi said that he would expect it to have little impact on eavesdropping as now carried out. However, he suggested that it might mark a sharp departure from practices of the not-too-distant past.

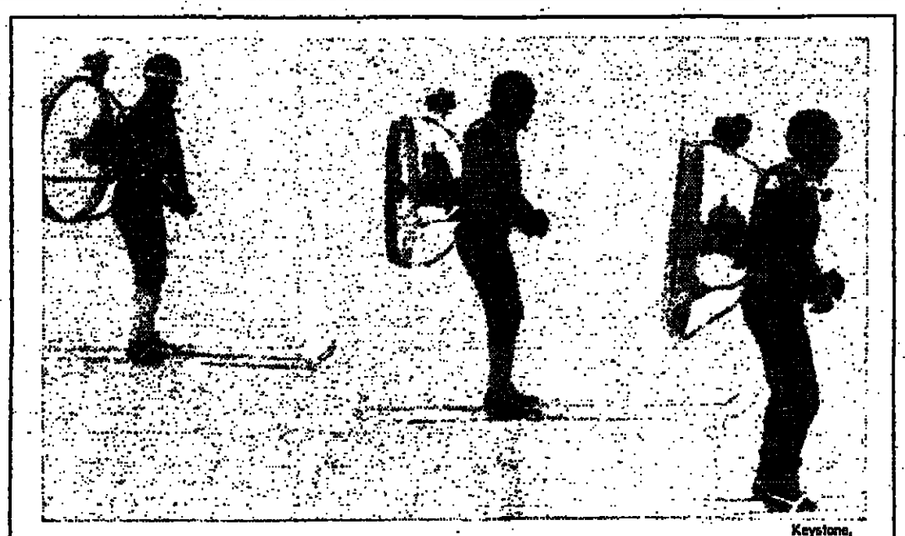
Exterminator Charged In Children's Death

DURANT, Okla., March 23 (AP).—A 27-year-old pest exterminator was charged with second-degree manslaughter today in the deaths of three children who apparently ate wafers soaked in a rat poison that were left on the front seat of an unlocked truck.

Authorities said as many as 15 children may have had access to the wafers. In addition to the three children who died, six others were treated at hospitals. The exterminator, J.D. Jones, was transferred from city jail to a hospital yesterday for treatment of shock.

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Steel From Large Appliances Recycled in U.S. Firm's Test

By Alexander Auerbach

LOS ANGELES, March 23.—This year, Americans will throw away 24 million washing machines, refrigerators and other big appliances. Almost none of this metal will be recycled.

Whirlpool Corp., one of the largest U.S. appliance makers, has just completed a four-year experiment that demonstrates that recycling is both technically and economically practical.

The probable effect? None, according to an expert in the scrap iron and steel business. Millions of tons of high quality steel will continue to rust in dumps and back alleys.

Until now, steel manufacturers buying scrap to include in the raw materials for new steel have refused any batch that contained old appliances. They feared that the porcelain enamel coating on the metal might interfere with the steel-making process, damaging the furnaces and producing a poor quality steel.

360-Ton Experiment

To see if that was true, Whirlpool bought 360 metric tons of junked appliances and used it as part of the scrap metal charge to make about 2,700 metric tons of new steel at an open hearth furnace.

The machines were just crushed in a compactor and dumped into the furnace. No attempt was made to remove insulation, plastic parts, motors or other non-ferrous components, according to Whirlpool spokesman Joe Yantis.

"If there were any old clothes in the washers, they went in, too," he said. Non-metallic components either vaporized in the intense heat or floated off as slag, Mr. Yantis noted.

The only significant problem with the new steel was the presence of too much copper, from the electric motors. The copper made the steel too brittle for some uses, although the steel was acceptable for many purposes.

The motors could be removed by hand or by putting the appliances through shredders that now prepare junked autos for recycling, Whirlpool noted.

The porcelain coating itself had no effect at all on the steel or on the furnace.

Whirlpool said that if all appliances were recycled, 1 per cent of the United States' solid waste could be removed, and 3,600 acres of landfill would not have to be buried each year under a foot of twisted steel.

Negligible Effect

However, Herschel Cutler, executive director of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, the trade association of scrap dealers, expressed doubts that the steel industry would accept enameled steel as part of its scrap. Even if it did, the net effect on the United States' solid waste problem would be negligible, he said.

Currently, there is an accessible supply of about 900 million metric tons of scrap iron and steel, Mr. Cutler said. The steel industry's record for consumption of scrap was 55 million metric tons, in 1974. Last year, it fell to 40 million metric tons.

"So, right now we have enough scrap for about 20 years, even if we never produced any more scrap. And of course every time a car is wrecked, that's more scrap."

Unless steel makers increase their gross consumption of scrap, he says, recycling appliances will not have much effect on the solid waste problem. "Does it make any difference whether we're burying refrigerators or old cars in our landfills?"

Steel makers could use much more scrap, Mr. Cutler says, and save about 75 per cent of the energy involved in using iron ore to make steel by doing so.

© Los Angeles Times.

State Dept. Ends Personnel Lists As Security Step

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The State Department has ended publication of its Foreign Service List and classified its Biographic Register of department staff to avoid future identification of personnel engaged in intelligence activity.

Both publications previously have been on sale to the public and, according to an official, have been useful to critics of the Central Intelligence Agency in identifying and naming CIA personnel.

Formerly a quarterly publication, the Foreign Service List contained the names of all officers serving in the United States and in embassies abroad. It last appeared last August. The Biographic Register is now classified "for official use only." It was last issued in 1974.

The department's action has been prompted, an official said, by a suit brought by employees who said publication of their names, whereabouts and biographies opened them to exposure and unnecessary risk.

House Votes Increase For Peace Corpsmen

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The House voted yesterday to give Peace Corps volunteers an increase in their allowance and to keep the program going for another year.

The $81-million authorization for the fiscal year 1977, which the House approved 274-75, would be approximately $1 million more than the corps's budget for the current fiscal year and $14 million more than President Ford had requested.

Flavor Sought For Smokers

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—Borrowing techniques used to make foods and perfumes more agreeable, the National Cancer Institute has begun a search for chemical additives to improve the flavor of low-hazard cigarettes, an agency official said yesterday.

"We can remove many things from cigarettes known to be harmful, but what's left isn't smokable," Dr. Thomas Owen, of the institute's smoking and health program, said. "What good is it if no one's going to use it?"

The Arthur D. Little consulting firm has an institute contract worth about $183,000 "to try to make a cigarette people will perceive as being a real cigarette," according to an institute official.

Pennsylvania Neighbor Charged in 6 Slayings

TREVOSE, Pa., March 23 (AP).—A 24-year-old neighbor has been arrested and charged with murder in the execution-style killing of six persons in a suburban home. Authorities said the slayings apparently stemmed from "a personal vendetta."

George Geschwendt was taken into custody last night. He was charged with six counts of murder in connection with the killing of six persons at the Bucks County home of John Abt on March 12.

In Fight Over Custody

Heir's Abduction of Children Probed by Authorities in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—District Attorney Eugene Gold of Brooklyn is reported to be investigating whether $250,000 to $275,000 was paid to organized crime figures to abduct the two young daughters of Karen Mellon from her home here last Friday. A spokesman for the girls' father, who now reportedly has them in his care, said yesterday that the children are well.

In a separate development, U.S. Attorney David Trager said in Brooklyn yesterday that the Justice Department was aware a week before the abduction that Pittsburgh banker Seward Mellon, an heir to the Mellon fortune, would take steps to regain custody of the children—Catherine, 7, and Constance, 5.

Other sources said that FBI agents here had known of Mr. Mellon's plans, although neither the district attorney's office in Brooklyn nor Mr. Trager's office there was warned by the FBI.

A question of the federal impersonation, an alleged payment and other matters surrounding the abduction of the children are to be part of an overall federal investigation, Mr. Trager disclosed yesterday.

Brooklyn sources said the district attorney's office was investigating reports that contacts had been made with persons in Pennsylvania associated with organized crime and that they had arranged for the abduction through associates in New York.

In Pittsburgh, an attorney for the children's father denied that there was any involvement of organized crime. "Mr. Mellon would do no such thing," said lawyer Walter McGough, who added: "We were concerned about underworld involvement... about the safety of the children because of the surroundings they've been in and the people supposedly guarding them," Mr. McGough said.

The lawyer added that he was assured yesterday that the "children are happy and readjusting very well."

Witnesses to the abduction told police that the girls were sitting with their bodyguard in a car in front of their Brooklyn home.

The witnesses said another car drove up, two men got out, identified themselves as FBI agents, took the bodyguard's handgun and drove off with the girls.

The Mellons were divorced in June, 1974, after eight years of marriage. A Pennsylvania court had awarded the children's custody to the father in April, 1974. Last month, a Manhattan court awarded their custody to the mother.

Wizard of KKK Freed From Jail

McNEIL ISLAND, Wash., March 23 (AP).—The former Mississippi Ku Klux Klan imperial wizard, Samuel Bowers, imprisoned in the 1964 slayings of three civil rights workers, was released yesterday.

Bowers, 51, was freed from McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary after serving six years of his 10-year term. He was granted time off for good behavior and will be on probation for the next 3 1/2 years.

Bowers and six others were convicted by an all-white jury in 1967 of depriving citizens of their constitutional rights in the shooting deaths of Michael Schwerner, 23; James Chaney, 21, and Andrew Goodman, 20.

U.S. Vote Panel Gives Out Funds Before Deadline

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Federal Election Commission distributed $980,266 in presidential campaign matching funds yesterday before the expiration of some of its key powers at midnight.

The plug in the matching-funds spigot for primary candidates may be only temporary, depending on whether Congress agrees on how to reconstitute the commission.

The Supreme Court ruled Jan. 30 that the FEC was unconstitutionally appointed because four of its six members were selected by Congress instead of by the President, and the two others were subject to approval by both houses of Congress rather than just the Senate.

The court gave Congress until March 1 to remedy the problem and extended the deadline to midnight tonight when Congress missed the first date. Legislation to reconstitute the commission is pending but Congress will not meet that deadline.

All nine active and certified candidates received money in the final allocation, along with three who had bowed out of the race in all but the most technical sense.

Gov. George Wallace received the greatest amount—$339,603. President Ford received $167,758 and Ronald Reagan got $122,910. None of the others got as much as $100,000.

Turkish Homes Flooded

ISTANBUL, March 23 (AP).—More than 200 homes were flooded as rainstorms struck eastern Turkey, the semi-official Anatolia agency reported Sunday. No casualties were reported.



Karen Mellon

U.S. Institutions Sink to New Low, Harris Poll Says

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—The Harris Survey reports that U.S. public confidence in U.S. institutions, including Congress, the executive branch of the federal government and corporations, sank to its lowest point since the organization began taking polls a decade ago.

The survey said yesterday that Congress trailed all institutions with 9 per cent of those questioned expressing a great deal of confidence in members.

Twenty per cent expressed a great deal of confidence in the executive branch of government and 16 per cent in major companies.

Senators Delay Action on Fund For 'Safety Net'

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unexpectedly postponed action today on legislation providing a $7-billion U.S. contribution to the $25-billion "safety net" fund designed to bolster European economies strained by high oil prices.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., a strong supporter of the fund, requested that Treasury Secretary William Simon be asked to testify on behalf of the fund within the next few days after strong opposition surfaced within the committee.

Treasury officials said the fund was created by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development to help stabilize the economies of member nations hurt by the price increase of oil. Its purpose was also to promote a unified energy policy, the officials said.

They said most OECD members have ratified the arrangement, but expressed concern that unless Congress supports the measure "in the near future, it could collapse."

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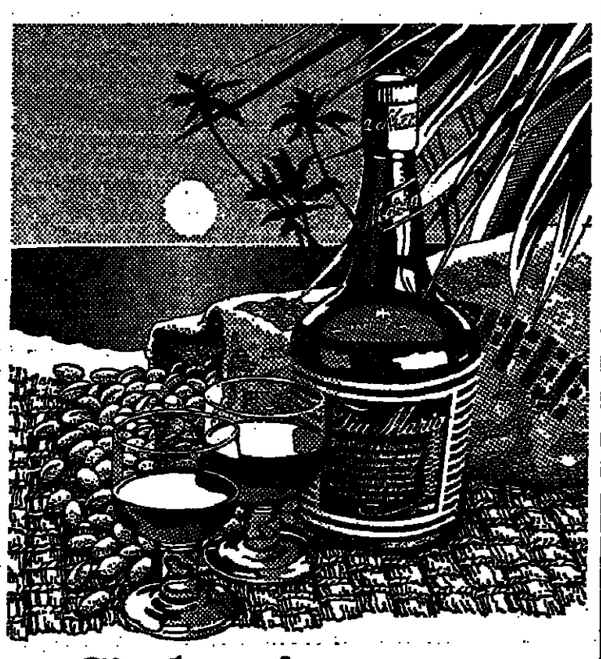
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Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.
Tia Maria

Backs Majority Rule in Africa

Kissinger Again Warns Cuba Against Military Interventions

By Bernard Gwertzman

DALLAS, March 23 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Cuba again last night that the United States would refuse to accept the use of Cuban troops to bring about another Angola—even against white minority regimes opposed by this country in Africa.

"We are certain that the American people understand and support these two equal principles of our policy—our support for majority rule in Africa and our firm opposition to military intervention."

Expressing the Ford administration's continued frustration with its inability to prevent the Soviet-backed faction from taking power in Angola, largely because of the intervention of 12,000 Cuban troops, Mr. Kissinger said:

"The United States cannot acquiesce indefinitely in the presence of Cuban expeditionary forces in distant lands for the purpose of pressure and to determine the political evolution by force of arms."

He noted that "we have issued these warnings before."

"I repeat them today," he said. "The United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad."

Mr. Kissinger did not say what the administration would do in case of further intervention.

Previously, he has warned the Soviet Union that diplomatic relations could not survive "another Angola."

Some administration officials have suggested that if Cuban forces were introduced into the Rhodesian situation action might be taken to try and reimpose the hemispheric economic and diplomatic boycott of Cuba, which was lifted last year.

Washington's problem has been compounded by the fact that the United States has already condemned the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith for its breakaway from Britain and for its refusal to show flexibility in negotiations, now broken down, with black leaders.

Mr. Kissinger has appeared to be ambiguous at times. On the one hand, he has constantly warned Cuba against further intervention. Yet, last week, he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States would "do nothing" to help the white minority government in exercising authority.

The text of Mr. Kissinger's speech was distributed in advance of his dinner address to the Dallas World Affairs Council. This was another of Mr. Kissinger's periodic visits to cities outside of Washington, to explain and drum up support for the administration's foreign policy.

The speech was an attempt to express a dual policy: That the United States would support efforts to create majority rule governments and enforce minority rights, both through aiding states like Mozambique, and in urging negotiations in Rhodesia, while at the same time taking a firm stand against intervention.

2 Military Air Crashes Take 5 Lives in Italy

NAPLES, March 23 (AP).—Four men aboard a Grumman S-2 anti-submarine plane of the Italian Air Force were killed today when the craft crashed in hills near here in a thunderstorm. The twin-engine plane had been flying here from Catania in Sicily.

Last night, the pilot of an air force F-104 Starfighter was killed when his aircraft crashed northwest of Ravenna. He was the 39th pilot killed in 70 Starfighter crashes since the Italian Air Force began using the plane in 1964.

German Fighter Crashes

HANNOVER, March 23 (Reuters).—A West German Air Force Phanton F-4 fighter plane crashed into the North Sea today. The plane's two crewmen ejected but one was believed to have died; the other sustained light injuries.



Associated Press.

STAG AT BAY—After a collision between a car and a stag on a West German road, the stag wound up behind the wheel. The motorist recovered, the animal didn't.

Gov. Brown Calls Presidency Bid 'Serious'

By Jon Nordheimer

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (NYT).—Gov. Edmund Brown jr. is taking a long-shot gamble that his ability to control the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention this summer can be converted into his party's nomination for the presidency.

The governor said in an interview that he had not yet decided whether to expand his favorite-son candidacy into a broader campaign in other primary states.

He insisted that he was not a stalking horse for nationally prominent Democrats such as Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who would like to see the 280-member California delegation denied to the contenders now fighting each other in the primaries.

"I really doubt if any of [the current primary contenders] is *really going to be nominated*," Gov. Brown remarked in his office in the Capitol in Sacramento the other day. "And that being the case, recognising the odds, I think it is reasonable for me to get into the discussion."

'I Am Serious'

"I am serious about it," he continued, "and while it may strike some as a bit unorthodox that a person in my position and age should be running, I think it is the virtue of my candidacy. The very factors that some people would count as making the likelihood of my success remote are the very reasons I'm running."

A bachelor, a former Roman Catholic seminarian and the son of a man who also was governor of California, the state's current chief executive will turn 38 next month. He has held the governorship for slightly more than 14 months. Before winning the office, he was secretary of state of California for a year. His only other public office was that of a Los Angeles School Board member.

His impact as governor has been considerable and is attributed in large part to a personal style that disdains the pomp and perquisites of high office and to an approach that defies political orthodoxy. His blend of liberalism and conservatism has helped earn him one of the highest approval ratings in the history of California political polls.

Gov. Brown did not rule out an interest in the vice-presidency, although he said that, on hearing this, most persons would conclude it is the job he seeks "What I'm really doing is entering the debate on national issues and I'm offering myself as a choice for president."

Those issues, as defined by the governor, center on how to restore confidence and momentum to the United States in a changing world.

'Unreal Thinking'

"I am more convinced than ever that the role of the leader is not only to promote more and more little programs but to provide greater understanding of what the destiny of the country is," he said. "You have to help shape the discussion of national issues and not help foster unreal thinking.

"Now we are coming to a significant turn in the history of the human species, no less than that. The planet has just so *much material and so* much space, so much water and so much air. We've never had to deal in a world of limits before. I don't think that realization has been given very much voice. Maybe that's a bit global, but America has to set an example for a community that understands the situation."

Gov. Brown said that the nation is yearning for a new start, to shrug off the negativism associated with Watergate, the FBI and CIA investigations, the overseas bribery scandals and other revelations that have occupied the nation since the trauma of the Vietnam involvement.

"My nomination or election would be a clear statement for a significant break with a lot of the problems that are still very much with us," he went on.

He said he has recently conferred privately with economist Walter Heller and Harvard educator Christopher Jencks and plans meetings with other experts on national issues.

It has been estimated that Gov. Brown's California campaign might cost $250,000 but he said he had not given much thought yet to its financing.

GOP Hopes to Recover Some Losses

Congressional Campaign Warms Up in U.S.

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT).—Skirmishing for position in this year's congressional races is well under way across the nation, and party leaders are viewing the election as the most important in years.

For Republicans, it is a chance to regain the House seats lost in the 1974 debacle and to give the party once again a strong minority in the House.

It is also an opportunity to win the seats of four popular Democratic senators who are retiring and to take advantage of what Republicans believe is an anti-Washington mood in the country to knock off several of the 18 Democratic senators who are running for re-election.

For Democrats, the Bicentennial year is one in which they hope to entrench their 2-1 majority in the House and develop a new generation of senators in such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maryland.

Many Retirements

Forty representatives and eight senators have already announced that they will not seek re-election, and more retirements are likely to develop in the weeks ahead. There are also many candidates who have not yet emerged.

Nonetheless, many races have already begun to take shape, and interesting primary elections are scheduled for key Senate seats in the next two months.

In sheer numbers, it would appear to be a bad year for Democrats. Of the 33 Senate seats up for election, 22 are held by Democrats, an unusually high number for any party to have to defend in one year. Furthermore, historically when a party has scored heavily in elections for the House, as the Democrats did in picking up a net of 43 seats in 1974, that party has lost significantly two years later.

There are early indications, however, that the Democrats may be in good position to overcome this disadvantage.

Challengers Withdraw

Several incumbent Democratic senators who once appeared to be on shaky ground now seem to be relatively safe because their strongest challengers decided not to run.

To give three examples, Rep. William Cohen of Maine, Houston Flournoy, who narrowly lost in his race for governor of California two years ago, and Joseph Skeen, who did likewise in his race for governor of New Mexico, have all decided against running for the Senate.

As a result, the incumbent Democrats—Edmund Muskie of Maine, John Tunney of California and Joseph Montoya of New Mexico—who were thought to be vulnerable, now look like good bets for re-election.

The Democrats' prospects in the House are also better than they might be because many of the freshmen have proved to be first-rate campaigners.

The chairmen of the party congressional campaign committees are optimistic.

Democratic View

Sen. Bennett Johnston jr. of Louisiana, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said that the worst the Democrats could do in the Senate races would be to lose a net of five seats and that the party could gain as many as four seats.

Sen. Johnston's Republican counterpart, Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, said that, "If everything goes right," the party could pick up six seats and that the worst the Republicans could do would be to lose a net of one seat.

Less partisan political observers believe that the party breakdown in the new Senate will be little different from that in the 94th Congress, in which Democrats hold 62 Senate seats to the Republicans' 38.

Rep. Thomas O'Neill jr. of Massachusetts, the House majority leader, who has already campaigned for 72 Democratic representatives in their districts, believes that his party will lose no more than a net of 10 seats in November and might win as many as 13 or 14 additional seats.

The chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, said that his party could win 76 seats and take control of the House, and that if all breaks go against the Republicans, they would lose no more than five or six seats.

Central Point

Rep. O'Neill and Rep. Vander Jagt agree on one point, and it may be the central point of the House campaigns. That is, the Democrats first elected to the House two years ago are more vulnerable now than they will ever be again. Those who are re-elected this year will be difficult to dislodge in years hence.

The forecast is that the Republicans will probably gain 15 or 20 seats, strengthening their position, but leaving the Democrats with a large majority in the House.

Between now and May 10, four states will hold important primaries for Senate seats.

The first is April 27 in Pennsylvania, where Hugh Scott, the Senate minority leader, is retiring. Rep. William Green is believed to be a shoo-in in the Democratic race, but a close contest has developed in the Republican primary between Rep. John Heinz 3d and Arlen Specter, a former district attorney in Philadelphia. A third candidate, George Packard, a former newspaper editor, is believed by Pennsylvania political experts to be trailing the two others.

In the Indiana Democratic primary May 4, Sen. Vance Hartke is thought to hold a solid lead over Rep. Philip Hayes. The Republican race is between Richard Lugar, former mayor of Indianapolis, and former Gov. Edgar Whitcomb, either of whom is believed to be capable of giving Sen. Hartke a strong challenge in November.

In Nebraska, where Sen. Roman Hruska, a Republican, is retiring, a close Democratic race has developed between Mayor Edward Zorinsky of Omaha and Hess Dyas, the former state party chairman. The winner will be an underdog in November against the likely Republican candidate, Rep. John Mecollister. The primary election is May 11.

In the Democratic primary in Maryland May 18, former Sen. Joseph Tydings is running against Rep. Paul Sarbanes. A poll by the Baltimore Sun late last month showed Mr. Tydings in the lead, but Maryland politicans expect Mr. Sarbanes to gain strength as his name becomes better known statewide. The winner will face Sen. Glenn Beall jr., who defeated Mr. Tydings in 1970 in the general election.

Pro-Détente Move Is Rejected By Senate, Sent to Committee

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 23 (WP).—The Senate yesterday refused to approve a resolution endorsing U.S.-Soviet détente, sending it instead to the Foreign Relations Committee for study. The vote was 54 to 31.

Senators and key aides said the action resulted from growing doubt on how much détente is benefiting the United States; the fact that a vote on such a highly crucial issue was being sought after only one day of debate and without a committee study, and the fact that some of the wording appeared to be taking sides in the political dispute between President Ford and his rival for the Republican presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan.

"The vote showed a greater element of concern and division on foreign policy than I had expected to find," said Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., one of the chief co-sponsors of the resolution, voicing the theme that détente may have less support than some had believed.

Several other senators including Jesse Helms, R-N.C., and John Durkin, D-N.H., said the vote clearly contained an element of repudiation at the way Secretary of State Henry Kissinger handles foreign policy, particularly his negotiations with the Russians.

Quick Vote Cited

But both Senators Durkin and Helms as well as Wendell Ford, D-Ky., and several others said the fact that the resolution had not been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee for study but had been sent to the floor for a quick vote was a factor in the Senate's decision to send the bill to committee.

"It's a complex question, it was getting too complicated," said Sen. Ford. Sen. Ford voted to send the bill to the committee, but he said it was because of the short debate, "not a rejection of the concept of détente."

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., chief Democratic sponsor of the resolution, insisted that the shortness of debate was the key factor and predicted that a pro-détente resolution would win a majority vote once it came out of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Nevertheless, there was little doubt that the Cranston-Baker plan to win Senate endorsement of the resolution and thereby give President Ford and Mr. Kissinger a quick jolt of support against criticism of their negotiations with the Soviet Union had misfired badly.

14th Amendment Is No Shield For Reputation, Court Decides

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that the police do not violate an individual's constitutional rights by publicly identifying him as a criminal even though he has never been convicted of a crime.

In a 5-to-3 decision, the court overturned a U.S. appeals court decision that the Constitution protects an individual's reputation from damage by state or local officials.

The court majority acknowledged that the police action damaged a person's reputation but said the constitutional guarantee of due process of law protected a person's liberty or property but not his reputation.

In a sharp dissent, Justice William Brennan said: "The potential of today's decision is frightening for a free people."

The decision came in a suit brought by Edward Charles Davis 3d against the police chiefs of Louisville and Jefferson County, Ky.

During the 1972 Christmas shopping season, the police included his photo on a flyer listing "active shoplifters," distributed to local merchants. Mr. Davis, then a newspaper photographer, had been arrested on a shoplifting charge in 1971. He pleaded not guilty and the charge was subsequently dismissed.

Writing for the majority, Justice William Rehnquist said: "The words 'liberty' and 'property' as used in the 14th Amendment do not in terms single out reputation as a candidate for special protection over and above other interests that may be protected by state law."

The majority suggested that Mr. Davis would have been better off suing the police officials for defamation under Kentucky law.

In another case, the court ruled that federal prosecutors may use a criminal defendant's income tax returns as evidence against him if the defendant failed to claim his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination at the time he filed the returns.

The 8-to-0 decision came in the case of Roy Garner, who was convicted in California on gambling charges involving fixed horse races.

Prosecutors used his income tax returns to illustrate his familiarity with gambling. On the returns he had reported substantial income from gambling and on his 1965 return he had listed his occupation as "professional gambler." Garner appealed, arguing that the use of his tax returns amounted to compulsory self-incrimination in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

Joe Fulks, Star Of Basketball, Is Shot to Death

EDDYVILLE, Ky., March 23 (UPI).—Joe Fulks, a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame, who was credited with introducing the jump shot in professional basketball, was shot to death Sunday and another man was charged with murder.

Mr. Fulks, 54, held the single-game scoring record for several years in the National Basketball Association—63 points for the Philadelphia Warriors in 1949.

Mr. Fulks played eight seasons for the Warriors before retiring in 1954. In his first season in Philadelphia, after playing college ball at Murray State in Kentucky, the 6-foot 5-inch native of Kuttaway, Ky., led the league in scoring.

The county coroner said Mr. Fulks died of a gunshot wound in the neck.

The shooting occurred at the home of Mrs. Roberta Bannister, whose son, Greg, 24, was charged with murder. Mr. Fulks had worked in recent months as a recreational officer at the Kentucky State Penitentiary here.

C. F. Chapman, Boating Authority In U.S., Is Dead

ESSEX, Conn., March 23 (AP).—Charles Frederic Chapman, 95, author of "Piloting, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling," which has sold 2 million copies and is considered the basic manual of U.S. pleasure-boating enthusiasts, has died, his family said yesterday.

The book, used by the Coast Guard Auxiliary in instructing amateur and professional seamen, was first published in 1922. Mr. Chapman retired in 1969 as a vice-president of Hearst magazines, for which he had worked 56 years.

Princess White

MAMARONECK, N.Y., March 23 (AP).—Princess White, 95, a dancer, comedienne and singer of blues and jazz, who began her career at age 5, died after collapsing Sunday during a performance at a theater here.

Named Princess White by her mother, who was a full-blooded Indian, she was a leading lady in tours of black theaters of the South early in the century. She retired in 1948 but later heeded friends' urging to return to work.

Walter Kohler Jr.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 23 (AP).—Former Gov. Walter Kohler jr., 71, chairman of the board of the Vollrath Co., died Sunday night in a hospital here. A Republican, he served as governor of Wisconsin from 1951 to 1957.

John Loftus

CARLSBAD, Calif., March 23 (AP).—John Loftus, 80, racing's first Triple Crown winner as a jockey on Sir Barton in 1919, died of a heart attack Saturday after surgery.

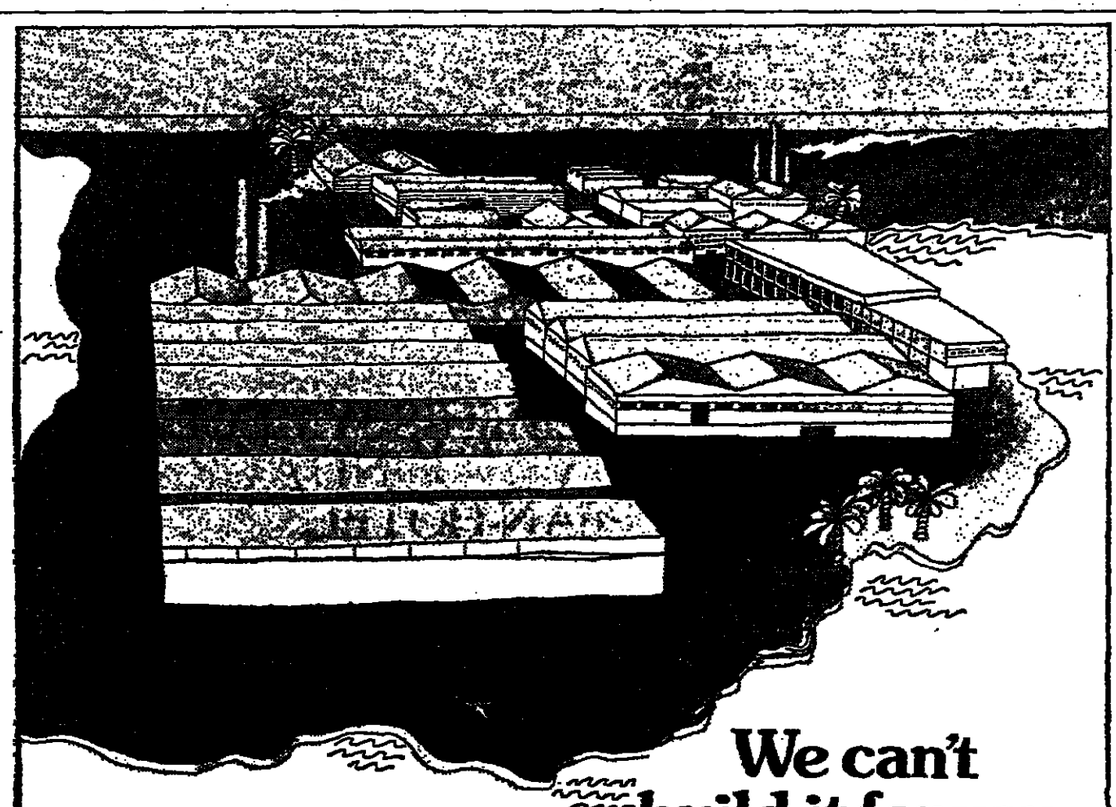
After an earlier victory in the Kentucky Derby, Mr. Loftus guided Sir Barton to the Triple Crown in the Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes. The jockey was a frequent winner aboard Man o'War but was also up when Man o'War lost his only race.

Udall Endorsed By Liberal Unit

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The National Executive Board of the Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal political organization that rates members of Congress, has endorsed Rep. Morris Udall's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The board endorsed Rep. Udall on a 69-20 vote.

Rep. Udall of Arizona said he was "deeply grateful" for the endorsement. "This expression of support comes at a key time in my campaign as we approach the important New York and Wisconsin primaries on April 6," Rep. Udall said.



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ot Much for Staff to Do

.S. Consulate in Liverpool losing as Port Slowly Dies

By Bernard D. Nossiter

IVERPOOL, England, March (WP).—"The staircase and sageway were often thronged a morning with a set of beg-ly and piratical looking scoun-ls," the U.S. consul here wrote, ese specimens . . . were ship-cked crews . . . bruised and ody wretches . . . drunkards, peradoes, vagabonds and aks."

he consul was Nathaniel thorne who got the post as olitical reward for writing a paign biography of his friend nklin Pierce, the U.S. presi-t. Hawthorne spent four years the grimy old building on the ks, recouping his fortunes, ing the handsome sum of 000 out of the notary fees n which he was paid.

hat was 120 years ago and erpool was the key trans-ment port or entrepôt be-en the Old World and the New. ay, the port is dying. It is longer the stop for the few atlantic passenger ships still service. The big entrepôts are terdam and other Continental is.

o the consulate here, a hand-e quiet suite in the Cunard lding overlooking the Mersey er, will close its doors May 28.

Realistic Move

'm sad," said George Peter-, the consul general and Haw-rne's *last successor*. "I've loved assignment. It's sad after 186 rs that they should close the . But I guess we have to be distic."

here is simply not that much Mr. Peterson, 52, a career eign Service officer, and his f of 11 to do. Planes carry sengers across the Atlantic Southampton takes the few s.

iverpool is no longer even tain's biggest cargo port. Felix-we on the east coast handles e. In the last 20 years alone, erpool's tonnage—excluding oil as fallen from 12.1 million s to 8.6 million, a drop of rly 30 per cent.

Like other cities in Britain, Liverpool is a victim of its early entrance into the industrial revolution. The huge cotton trade in nearby Manchester kept the port humming a century ago; now cotton is woven and spun more cheaply in the Third World.

Liverpool, too, is a caricature of the conservative labor practices that have crippled some British industries. The militant dockers here resisted containerization, the packaging change that cuts labor costs, and drove shippers elsewhere.

This unlovely city, with its smoke-grimed brick, has declined so rapidly that its leading paper, the Liverpool Daily Post, sells more copies in north Wales than it does inside the metropolitan limits.

Misplaced Parthenon

There are still some splendid, neo-classical buildings from the turn of the century, including one that looks like a misplaced Parthenon. But *more characteristic* of the confusion here is a stark, contemporary Catholic cathedral that recalls an Aztec temple.

Hawthorne heartily disliked the place and called it a "black and miserable hole." But at least, it had a vitality in his day that enjoyed only a brief revival with the Beatles.

Consul Peterson and his staff have seldom had to worry about the stranded sailors that harassed Hawthorne. "You very rarely have to find money for anyone in this affluent age," he said. "Even the hippies do alright."

Mr. Peterson has had to look after the youngsters picked up on drug charges or the tourists who go off on a binge. For the most part, *he serves errant Americans* by finding friends or relatives to put up bail and hire a lawyer.

A consul general is a local ambassador and Mr. Peterson appears religiously at meetings of the lively chapter of the English-Speaking Union and other groups.

Hawthorne evidently had little use for this side of the life. After leaving Liverpool in 1857, he wrote a friend:

"I have received and been civil to at least 10,000 visitors since I came to England and I never wish to be civil to anybody again."

The consulate will be missed by a few people when it goes. About 800 Americans living in the area are used to settling social security and other claims by walking in the door. Now they must deal by mail with the last consulate outside London, in Edinburgh.

A few Liverpudlians, like Dennis Rattle, a schoolteacher who presides over the English-Speaking Union, will regret breaking the tangible link between Britain and the United States. But most of the town, including its businessmen, are not likely to notice the difference.

Libyans Ordered) Leave Tunisia

UNIS, March 23 (Reuters).—isia today ordered three yan diplomats to leave the ntry within 24 hours.

he action followed yesterday's ouncement of the arrest of e Libyan gunmen alleged to e been sent here to kidnap kill an unnamed "political sonality."

goslav Sentenced

ELGRADE, March 23 (UPI). district court has sentenced an Petrujkic, a 38-year-old yer, to 13 years in jail for i-state activities aimed at rthrowing the present Com-nist regime, the daily news-er Politika said today.



United Press International.

SOLITARY—Prime Minister Harold Wilson sits alone as he awaits his Cabinet for a final group photograph. Mr. Wilson was waiting in a room at 10 Downing Street.

Labor Continues Voting for New Leader

LONDON, March 23 (UPI).—Six of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Cabinet ministers battled today for his job as Labor party chief and as Britain's prime minister amid signs that extensive balloting may be needed before a winner emerges.

The first round of voting by the 317 Labor party members of Parliament for a new leader began yesterday and continued today.

The first-round result will be announced Thursday evening.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, 64, a moderate, remained the favorite to win in the end.

But politicians and newspapers predicted Employment Secretary Michael Foot, 62, a left-winger, might get the largest number of votes in the first round, although not the 51 per cent needed to win outright.

Voting System

Under Labor party rules, balloting must continue at five-day intervals until one contender gets an absolute majority.

Besides Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Foot, the others in the race are Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, 55, a right-winger; Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, 58, middle-of-the-roader; Environment Secretary Anthony Crosland, 57, also a moderate, and Energy Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn, 51, a left-winger.

Mr. Wilson, 60, plunged the Labor party into leadership struggle by an announcement a week ago that after more than 7 years as government chief and 13 years as leader of a chronically squabbling Labor party he was quitting as soon as a new leader was elected.

Queen Elizabeth had a farewell dinner with the Prime Minister tonight, the Queen's first dinner at 10 Downing Street since Sir Winston Churchill retired 21 years ago. Attending with the Queen were her husband, Prince Philip, Mr. Wilson's close family and Cabinet colleagues.

Latest predictions by members of Parliament and London newspapers were that Mr. Benn and possibly Mr. Crosland would be eliminated in the first round. This would happen if both failed to get as many votes as the next lowest contender in the race.

General predictions were that Mr. Foot would get up to 80 votes on the first ballot, and Mr. Callaghan about 74 or 75.

Mr. Jenkins was widely expected to be a close third.

In Rebuttal to Criticism

Mrs. Gandhi Says Democracy Exists in India

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that democracy is essential to keep India united and she renewed her criticism of foreign media and governments that have attacked her tough emergency rule.

"We are convinced that only a democratic form will hold a country of our diversity of language, religion and customs together, because only democracy enables all the people to participate," the Prime Minister said.

"We in India chose democracy not to please any other country, but because of our belief that democracy would enable India to stay united and make progress in the modern world."

The Prime Minister spoke to a seminar organized by her followers on the "Challenge of Democracy."

"An international campaign has been launched to create the impression that India has abandoned democracy," Mrs. Gandhi said. "It is an old story of giving a dog a bad name before hanging him."

"As for foreign elements who are shedding tears for Indian democracy, which of them have clean hands?" she added. "Can their advocacy of authoritarian and military regimes be so quickly forgotten?"

Mrs. Gandhi did not name any foreign governments but appeared to be referring at least to the United States, which she has criticized in the past for its support of the Pakistan military government of former President Yahya Khan during the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

President Ford has criticized Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule publicly, saying that there had been at least a "temporary demise of democracy" in this country.

"Democracy is nobody's monopoly," Mrs. Gandhi said. "No patents have been taken out by other countries. Nor is our democracy under any foreign license."

Milan Police Seize Ransom Money

MILAN, March 23 (Reuters).—Italian police confiscated a second planned ransom payoff to kidnappers in a week today when they seized 150 million lire ($175,000) as the victim's brother-in-law was leaving a bank with the money.

The sum was to be handed over to the kidnappers of poultry dealer Alberto Villa, known as Milan's "chicken king," kidnapped *on Feb. 6. Only last Thurs*day, Milan police raided a lawyer's office and seized $468,000, intended to buy the freedom of industrialist Carlo Alberghini.

Milan prosecutor Ferdinando Pomarici has been quoted as saying he wants to make kidnapping pointless by preventing relatives of victims from meeting ransom demands. Payment of a ransom is being treated as aiding and abetting criminals.

Senators and NATO Will Discuss Arms

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Two Senate Armed Service subcommittees will meet with NATO aides March 31 on efforts to standardize military equipment used by the United States and its European allies.

The joint hearing was announced by Senators Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Development, and Sam Nunn, D-Ga., chairman of the Manpower Subcommittee.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, March 24, 1976 * *

Kissinger's Dilemma

Secretary of State Kissinger has propounded a difficult condition of world affairs with a great deal of clarity in many public statements. He has, for the most part, avoided the simplifications that many of his critics indulge in and has not sought to contain U.S. foreign policy within rhetorical phrases. But in dealing with the Cuban intervention in Africa and its implications he faces a real dilemma, and one which he has not yet resolved.

The dilemma is a complex one. What the Cubans, with Soviet backing, achieved in Angola was not a happy event for many African states, who quite rightly feared that a new form of ideological and strategic imperialism would replace the parting Portuguese. But they also were troubled that their fears were shared by Rhodesia and South Africa, representing the last of the old imperialism. As between these two—white-dominated countries and black Mozambique and Angola, however much they may be under the influence of Moscow and Havana—the other African governments choose the latter.

This is one obstacle to firm U.S. opposition to any further Cuban or Soviet adventures in Africa. Mr. Kissinger has made it plain that the United States would not help Rhodesia sustain white rule—but he also warns Cuba and the Soviet Union against helping the blacks to break it down.

Another aspect of Mr. Kissinger's dilemma is that he was unable to help the opposition to the Cubans in Angola because of congressional opposition. In a speech in Dallas, the secretary of state commented on the contradiction between blaming the Ford administration for not building up its armaments fast enough, and condemning action in such cases as Angola: "It does no good to preach strategic superiority while practicing regional retreat."

This contradiction, however, is inherent in the present situation of the United States—at least until the presidential elections are over. To a country which is still licking Vietnamese wounds but still distrustful of the Soviet Union and its allies, there is some appeal, however illusory, in a kind of Fortress America concept—the accumulation of power with no intention of using it except as the ultimate resort.

The weakest point in this concept is the fact of Cuba's involvement—Cuba, lying less than a hundred miles off the Florida coast, capable of exerting an influence deleterious to the interests of the United States in the Caribbean and in South America. That this influence should first be felt decisively in Africa is ironical, but has a distinct bearing on any overall policy that the U.S. people would support.

Indeed, Cuban actions may provide Mr. Kissinger with a way out of part of his dilemma by demonstrating to the United States that Africa is, after all, not so remote as most Americans think. But just what the United States is to do presents a series of difficult choices in Africa—as, for that matter, in most of the rest of the world.

On Hectoring Allies

The prospect of Communist participation in coalition governments of Italy and France is a legitimate concern for other members of NATO, particularly the United States.

Despite a degree of independence of the Kremlin, demonstrated for years by the Italian party and in recent months by its French counterpart, Communist sharing in national power carries risks for the democratic systems of the two countries as well as for the Atlantic alliance.

There is every reason for the United States and the other allies to make their concern about these risks clear, to the governments in Rome and Paris as well as to all the democratic parties of the two countries.

* * *

But to issue a steady stream of public warnings to France and Italy of the dire consequences that will follow any entry of the Communists into government—admonitions of the kind delivered recently by President Ford, Secretary of State Kissinger and Gen. Alexander Haig—can only play into the hands of the Communists and make it more difficult to keep them out.

No country enjoys being lectured to by outsiders on how to cope with its problems. No government under the political and economic pressures that beset Premier Aldo Moro's minority administration in Italy is likely to be grateful for foreign advice delivered in public—especially when the success of its new anti-inflation and recovery program depends heavily on Communist sufferance, if not on Communist participation.

When resentment against such uninvited foreign advice reaches a certain level, politicians usually friendly to the United States take over from the Communists in denouncing it, as the recent blasts against U.S. intervention by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues illustrate.

In reiterating his warning of the Communist threats to Italy and France in his recent Boston speech, Secretary Kissinger conceded that "ultimately, of course, the decision must be made by the voters of the countries concerned." They are probably more likely to make the wisest decision if the United States and other allied governments stop telling them publicly and incessantly what it ought to be.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Britain's Initiative

Britain has unexpectedly launched a fresh initiative aimed at producing a constitutional settlement in Rhodesia and heading off racial war in southern Africa—but with no great hope that its proposals will be accepted by Rhodesia's white minority government. As Foreign Minister James Callaghan told Parliament, the contradictory utterances by Prime Minister Ian Smith "give very little room for believing that one can negotiate with him."

About the only hope rests on the fact that, after rejecting any British jurisdiction since he declared Rhodesia's independence from London in 1965, Mr Smith last week urged the British to re-enter the discussions "and accept the responsibility which they claim they have." Unfortunately Mr. Smith also said over the weekend that he would never hand over power to the black majority —"not even in a thousand years."

A prompt transition to majority rule is the only solution acceptable to black nationalists; the only commitment that has any chance of persuading the more militant of them to call off the guerrilla warfare they are waging from bases in Mozambique. Britain's plan calls for immediate acceptance of the principle of majority rule and elections leading to a majority government in 18 months to two years.

Mr. Callaghan promised British assistance, which he hopes would be augmented by aid from the European Community and the Commonwealth, for development, education and other Rhodesian needs. The United States, still on the defensive with most black African governments for breaching the UN sanctions against Rhodesia, could recoup some of its standing by coming out solidly in support of the British proposals and offering to join in assisting a new majority in Salisbury.

The prospects that Mr. Smith or any likely white successor will accept Britain's proposed timetable are anything but bright. But the stakes are so great in southern Africa and the cost of failure is likely to be so catastrophic that Britain deserves support in this latest, desperate effort.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Self-Hypnosis in Rhodesia

Before Britain will become seriously involved in mediatory efforts for the fourth time in 10 years Mr. [Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian] Smith has got to come into the open with a commitment to majority rule—meaning black rule—well within two years, or make room for somebody who is able to make such a commitment from the prime minister's office in Salisbury . . . The real trouble is to make the white electorate in Rhodesia see the southern Africa situation in the way it appears from almost every other capital city in the world, including Pretoria . . . Years of government control of the media, and sedulous indoctrination or self-hypnosis at many levels, have closed Rhodesian thinking to realities . . . To persuade the Rhodesians that time is against them is hard—for 10 years they have had almost nothing but success, on the political, economic and military fronts.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

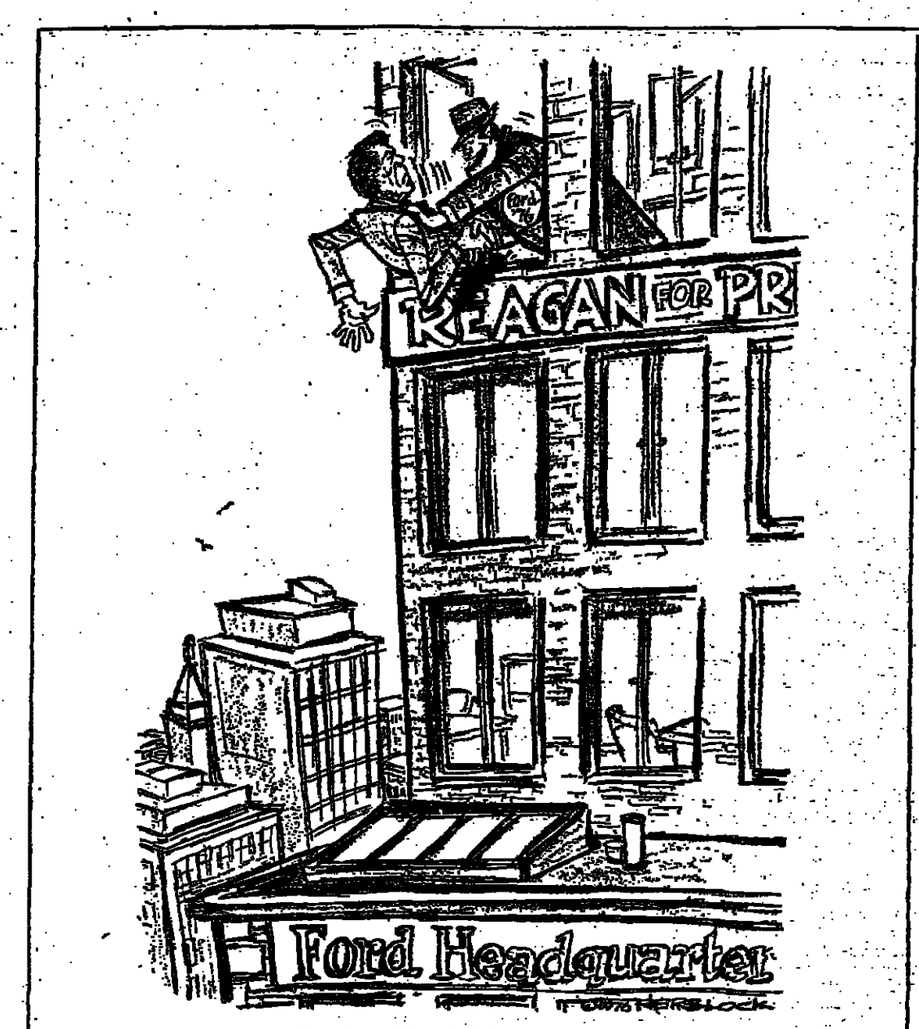
March 24, 1901

NEW YORK.—Mr. Marconi has won the suit initiated against him by the assignee, A.T. Dolbear, for $100,000 damages and to restrain him from the further use of his invention. The decree is a signal victory for Mr. Marconi. It admits him to be the sole inventor of wireless telegraphy, with an undisputed right to use the system.

Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1926

PARIS.—"I shall go to America some day," promised the 12-year-old Emperor Bao Dai of Annam shortly after his arrival in Paris yesterday. His father's death and his own coronation interrupted his studies in a French school for several months, but now he is back working hard to get a Western education.



'Ron, Friend, the Chief Wants You to Feel Free to Drop in Any Time.'

A Vital Issue for '76 Campaign

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Even if he did nothing else in his try for the Republican presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan washed the word "détente" out of President Ford's mouth and guaranteed that the policy it represents will be part of the political debate in the coming months.

One of the surviving Democratic contenders, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, has criticized the fundamental policy of seeking cooperative relationships with the Soviet Union, in terms almost identical to those Reagan used. The other Democrats have found fault with the execution of the policy, in the military, diplomatic and economic areas. And President Ford, while abandoning the word, has shown a commendable willingness to defend both the precepts of the policy and the way in which it has been carried out during his tenure in office.

Despite Henry Kissinger's frequent bleats of alarm that such a debate can do damage to the national interest, there is little doubt that it is not only healthy but vital for the foreign policy issues to be highly visible in this election year.

Consensus Shattered

The fact is that the national consensus on foreign policy has been shattered, not by the wicked machinations of ambitious politicians, as the secretary of state would have us believe, but by a series of disturbing events. These events have forced Americans to examine the consequences of their previous beliefs. The failure of U.S. policy to achieve its goals in Indochina—which was successfully concealed from the voters by Mr. Kissinger and his then-president during the 1972 election campaign—requires a rethinking of the assumptions underlying that policy.

So, too, do the altered relations with the Arab world and Israel, resulting from the operations of the oil cartel and the changing configurations of power in the Middle East.

And so do the changes in the political parties in many of the Western European countries, the alterations in economic and political conditions in Japan, and the prospect of early changes in leadership in both Russia and China.

Upheavals

With all the upheavals that have occurred since the last election and all those changes in store, the 1976 campaign constitutes an opportunity that must not be lost. That opportunity is to define the alternatives facing U.S. foreign policy and to evoke from the U.S. voters a response that will guide policy-makers in Washington for the next four years.

This mandating function is particularly important as we come to realize that, for better or worse, we may have to blunder through the next administration without Mr. Kissinger's shining star to guide us.

The serious question is not whether we need to have a foreign policy debate in this election but how well that debate can be conducted. The question is whether we can get beyond the clichés that insist we see détente either as "a one-way street" or as a policy that guarantees "peace through strength."

A preface to a more intelligent discussion—and useful reading for both candidates and voters—is the short article titled "Is Détente Worth Saving?" George F. Kennan wrote it for the March 6 issue of Saturday Review.

Kennan—former ambassador to Moscow, author of the containment doctrine and scholar of diplomatic history—is a notably nonsentimental student of foreign policy.

He begins by making a most sensible comment: that the current criticism of détente represents "an almost predictable reaction" against the way in which the policy was "rather seriously oversold" at the time it was propounded by Kissinger and Richard Nixon four years ago.

That is a bad U.S. habit—overselling the "new model" in everything from autos to national policies. But it need not be fatal to innovative change, so long as the customers get a chance to look past the fancy wrappings and examine the package for what it contains. In that sense, Mr. Ford may have performed a national service—and not just a neat campaign maneuver—in dropping the label "détente."

Nuclear Threat

Historically, Kennan reminds us, Russia and the United States have exhibited both striking parallels and enormous contrasts in their national developments. Certain aspects of Russian national life caused us problems long before it was a Communist state. As far back as 1911, Congress was forcing President Taft to abrogate a trade agreement with Russia in protest of its treatment of its Jewish citizens.

But the geographical, ideological and strategic conflicts with Russia would probably never have posed a threat to world peace, except for the fact that these are now both nuclear powers.

"The fears and other reactions engendered by this nuclear rivalry have now become a factor in our relations with Russia of far greater actual importance than the underlying ideological and political differences," Kennan writes. "Our first task, then, is to master, and to bring under rational control, this fearful capacity for suicidal destruction that has been let loose among us."

Few would disagree. If we can keep that priority in mind, then both the substance of the campaign and the chances of maintaining peace can be enhanced by a full-scale foreign policy debate in this election year.

Letters

Hypocrisy

In our current orgy of *schadenfreude*, the past few days have been devoted to the sin of hospitality. The U.S. secretary of defense rebukes the secretary of the Navy for hunting 14 months ago at the lodge of the Pentagon's 10th contractor. Those figures suggest that the office *stoolies* had to dig deep to find material for Mr. Rumsfeld's display of purity. Mr. Middendorf might have reminded his chief of all the hospitality dispensed and received at public expense when the latter was ambassador to NATO. But no. Expediency compelled him to blame the Iranians for leading him into a duck-blind of unknown ownership.

In France, the Prime Minister rebukes the leader of the opposition for lunching with the U.S. ambassador because the United States has given free advice about Communists—a group, incidentally, to whom, Mr. Chirac and Mr. Poniatowski have extended hospitality equivalent to that enjoyed by a clean joke in a theological seminary. Again expediency forces Mr. Mitterrand to explain that his thanks for U.S. hospitality was another rebuke for U.S. interference.

De Callières says that negotiators "should entertain handsomely. A good cook is often an excellent conciliator." Surely the issue is one of degree: to eat at your beneficiary's table or use his duck-blind is one thing; to take your family to Bermuda at his expense or to let him slip you a million dollars is another. But in the public domain as in the private, La Rochefoucauld's maxim still holds: Hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue.

JOHN BOVEY.

Paris.

Electing Wilson's Successor

More Drift for Britain?

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—Harold Wilson's surprising decision to step down at 60 as Prime Minister and leader of the Labor party has inevitably kindled hopes for a major recasting of British politics. Those hopes will almost certainly be disappointed.

On the surface, Britain seems ripe for political change, even realignment. Despite Mr. Wilson's claim that the country has turned a corner in the fight against inflation, his successor will face a hard slog without a dependable parliamentary majority or guarantees of trade union support.

Only six days before Mr. Wilson's announcement, the government's precarious position in the House of Commons was dramatized when it lost a vote on its proposals for drastic cuts in public spending because 37 left-wing Labor rebels abstained. So much for Mr. Wilson's claim for his party last week that "We have had much less quarreling of late; we are much more united."

Union Ties

As for the reluctant union backing for anti-inflation measures thus far, it rests heavily on a personal relationship of trust between Wilson and Jack Jones of the powerful Transport and General Workers. Wilson's successor may find it impossible to maintain this entente, especially if stricter wage controls are required later this year.

If the parliamentary Labor party were to elect a leader less acceptable than Wilson both to its left wing and to major union chiefs, it is not difficult to envision larger and more frequent defections on key Commons votes and serious trouble on the industrial front. Either development could bring down the government, particularly if forecasts that figure 1.5 million workers will be unemployed by the end of 1976 prove accurate.

Many Britons in and outside the Labor party would welcome a showdown between Wilson's successor and Labor's left-wing minority, especially if it gave promise of forcing the political realignment they have long desired. Their main criticism of Wilson was that he invariably put party unity—meaning appeasement of the left—ahead of effective government.

The scenario for realignment calls for lopping off Labor's hard-core, largely Marxist left wing and the subsequent fusion of the party's social democratic majority with the forces that amassed more than 6 million votes—nearly one in every five cast for the Liberal party in February, 1974.

It is an unusually attractive scenario at present, with the Liberal party wracked by a bitter leadership crisis certain to cost it support and the Conservative party, under its new leader, Margaret Thatcher, moving to the right on economic issues—away from the more moderate policies pursued under all its postwar leaders from Churchill through Edward Heath.

Most Labor Members of Parliament who would relish a showdown with the hard-core left, and who would try to attract Liberal and progressive Tory voters as part of an effort to recast their party in a Western European social democratic mold, will vote for Home Secretary Roy Jenkins as Wilson's successor.

With his strong commitment to the European Community, his pragmatic approach to social and economic reform and his accomplishments in office, Jenkins at 55 is clearly the Labor minister with the greatest appeal to the right wing of his own party, to Liberals and to left-wing Tories. But he is anathema to Labor's left wing and regarded with suspicion in union circles.

If Jenkins is eliminated at some point and the choice narrows in the pattern generally expected, his backers will finally vote for Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey over Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. They will do so with greater enthusiasm since Healey's recent attack on the left-wing defectors in Commons two weeks ago.

'Sunny Jim'

But Callaghan—"Sunny Jim" from Cardiff. Liked by everyone, capable of a flexibility in some issues that would do credit to Harold Wilson, and with some of Wilson's talent for papering over or simply ignoring the cracks in party unity—remains the man most likely to succeed. He is trusted by the unions.

The Labor left, after pasting early votes for Tony Benn or Michael Foot, will back Callaghan as infinitely preferable to Jenkins or Healey.

If it happens, Callaghan's election as party leader and hence his designation by the Queen as prime minister shortly after his 64th birthday will mean not strong leadership in the continuing British crisis but muddling through. It will be an interim solution for the Labor party, postponing yet again the day of reckoning for a political organism, held together occasionally—and only—by dislike of the Tory opposition.

Given all the political facts of life in Britain, including the present stance and condition of the Tory alternative, it may be the least unsatisfactory among the possible solutions, but it is not one that will greatly hearten Britain's partners either in the European Community or on the U.S. side of the Atlantic.

Italy: Mammoth in the Swamp

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—There are hints that "homo boobus," H.L. Mencken's affectionate term for the political American, is at last starting to realize his country is plummeting down the power slide. The coming splash could be a dismal experience for the freedom whose second century he celebrates this year. Overseas one encounters more than hints.

Last week Moshe Dayan, Israel's former defense minister, publicly warned that Israel must have the "nuclear option" because the United States can no longer police the world. A French newspaper editorial added: "Who today, in Moscow or among French or Italian Communist leaders, could really fear the United States? A country which permitted Communist tanks to triumph in Indochina and Angola isn't likely to use its armor to intervene in Europe to squash an extreme left electoral success. . ."

Nor is the picture of indomitable America much embellished when its chief military officer, Gen. Brown, announces the Soviet Union is outspending and outbuilding us in most military respects and now has more than twice as many men under arms, over six times the ammo' tank production and a steadily widening missile advantage.

A Little Stick

The net result is that we are seen abroad to be following Teddy Roosevelt's policy adage—in reverse. Today Washington's fashion seems to be to talk increasingly loud while carrying a little stick. Nowhere is this more acutely noticed than in Italy, a land loyal to power. Italians like the winning side.

The U.S. image has been further hurt by revelations of CIA activities, some in this country, of large-scale bribery and influence peddling (a system still familiar here but welcomed only by its direct beneficiaries when a foreign donor is involved). All this tarnish of an old friend and protector comes at a moment of deep pessimism.

Once again the lira has been devalued, increasing discontent because of rising prices of imported meat, discouraging stability by further diminishing the chance of investment from abroad. Labor productivity, once a feature of the postwar "Italian miracle," has gone to the dogs. The foreign debt of around $15 billion exceeds gold and hard-money reserves.

It is therefore no surprise that the well-organized and brilliantly-led Italian Communist party (itself fed on trade kickbacks) continues to increase its strength while the dilapidated Christian Democratic apparatus, which provided premiers for 30 years, struggles feebly to keep control like a tranquillized mammoth in a swamp.

Taking Pains

Washington takes pains to warn Italians it will not tolerate Communist cabinet ministers in an allied land. Yet the tenor of these warnings has been counterproductive, partly for reasons cited earlier, and inspires little but Italy's renowned cynicism.

The U.S. Embassy is trying to soup up Washington's interest in more overt investment in cultural propaganda. Covert investment is a bad word and anyway most U.S. bribes here have gone to rather smelly people.

We keep reminding Italians that we don't consider their Communist party a genuinely democratic article. Old Pietro Nenni, the Socialist monument, proclaims: "Maybe they're democratic but all they've done yet is take the first steps." However, when U.S. spokesmen get into this act they are criticized for interfering in Italy's private affairs.

The only technically non-Italian institution—actually very indigenous—in the game of building an alternative to Communism's proffer of "historical compromise" is the Catholic Church. Although Pope John XXIII cut off political cooperation with the Christian Democrats, the Vatican is now moving slowly, gingerly back into the arena.

Early this year Pope Paul VI said Marxism and Catholicism are not compatible. Parish priests are encouraging lay Catholics to organize new political action groups. Pro-Marxist priests are being quietly ousted or at any rate restrained.

Cozy Convenience

Washington and the Vatican once worked as cobelligerents on Italy's political battlefield, even though the U.S. government never mustered congressional agreement for an exchange of diplomatic relations with the Holy See—as other devoutly Catholic countries like Japan, Egypt and Finland do.

During the 1948 elections here (when U.S. intrusion into other people's politics was considered honorable), the U.S. ambassador and local clerical hierarchs often spoke at the same meetings—for the same candidates. That cozy convenience (which raised Baptist hackles) has evaporated.

Washington sends a distinguished U.S. senior citizen briefly each year as our president's personal representative to show we don't wholly boycott popery. Meanwhile, Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist boss who makes a fetish of turning his back on the Kremlin, Marxism's "Vatican," climbs the power ladder rung by rung.

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Lawyer Also Detained

Ex-Chief of Italian Air Force Is Arrested in Lockheed Case

ROME, March 23 (Reuters).—The police arrested a former Italian Air Force chief and a Rome lawyer last night on the orders of a magistrate investigating the Lockheed bribes scandal, justice sources said.

Gen. Duilio Fanali was chief of staff at the time the Italian government bought 14 C-130 Hercules transport planes from Lockheed.

The lawyer, Antonio d'Ovidio Lefebvre, whose brother also is being sought in connection with the Lockheed affair, was detained in a separate arrest at about the same time.

The magistrate, Ilario Martella, also ordered the arrest of two more persons today, bringing to eight the number of persons accused of having acted illegally in the affair.

Mr. Martella also said today he was changing all charges made so far from corruption to extortion. Judicial sources said this dramatic move means that the giant U.S. aircraft corporation is no longer suspected of having bribed Italian officials, but is regarded as the innocent party from whom money was demanded by a number of top Italian officials and lawyers, the sources said.

Ostensibly the money was passed on to the government ministers and others involved in deciding the future of Lockheed deals, the sources added.

The charge against the general is that he "abused his position as chief of staff of the force and with others who abused their respective positions . . induced the Lockheed company to pay sums of money not less than a billion lire (about $1.17 million)."

Justice sources said Gen. Fanali was arrested after the magistrate examined his extensive property holdings on the Italian coast.

Earlier in the investigation a lawyer, Vittorio Antonelli, was arrested and accused of involvement in a complex network of finance companies said to have been used to process Lockheed bribe payments.

The two men against whom arrest warrants were issued today are Victor Max Melka and Luigi Olivi, chairman and managing director of the Vaduz-based Ikaria consultancy firm. According to Lockheed documents, Ikaria was paid $78,000 for its "valuable assistance" in the sale of the 14 C-130s.

Other arrest warrants are for Mr. Lefebvre's brother, Ovidio, Lockheed's representative in Italy at the time of the sales; Rome businesswoman Maria Fava, and Camillo Crociani, head of a state metal firm.



AP.
Gen. Duilio Fanali

U.S. Home Exhibit in Russia Once More Provokes Debate

By David K. Shipler

MINSK, U.S.S.R., March 23 (NYT).—Once again, U.S. kitchens on display in the Soviet Union have become scenes of debate and confrontations—this time between young Americans and ordinary Soviet citizens. They have revealed the extent to which Soviet perceptions of the United States are permeated by bizarre images and caricatures, despite détente.

Like the famous Nixon-Khrushchev kitchen debate of 1959, these confrontations have taken place in an exhibition sponsored by the United States Information Service. Titled "Technology for the American Home" and containing model rooms, new building materials and labor-saving gadgets, it is closing now after traveling to 6 Soviet cities in 15 months, the longest run of any U.S. exhibition in the Soviet Union.

Aside from the dishwashers and the sofa-beds, the greatest attractions have clearly been the 22 Russian-speaking U.S. guides. They have been bombarded with questions and drawn into discussions that have provided abundant documentation of the effectiveness of Soviet propaganda about U.S. life.

Capitalists and Jobless

"They think there are only fat capitalists and unemployed, that everybody lives either in 80-story buildings or out in the country without electricity," said Dolores Harrod, one of the guides.

"When you tell them 72 per cent of the people have their own homes, this blows their minds—they can't handle it. American life seems anarchical to them—sick people dying in the streets because they can't afford hospitals, people running around with guns like the Wild West.

"One woman asked, me, 'Why are you American women so thin?' and another said, 'Because food is so expensive they can't afford to buy it.'"

After months of this, the guides say, it is usually easy to differentiate between honest questions and organized heckling, between plain misconceptions and harassment by agitators trying to disrupt any serious conversation that offers positive views of the United States.

According to Frank Ursino, the exhibition's director, hardly any such heckling occurred in Baku, Tashkent, Leningrad, Moscow or Zaporozhe. But he and the guides said it has been frequent in Minsk, where they have seen the same people come often, meet in the middle of the exhibition and then fan out to various displays.

'Stop the Bull'

"A guy comes up and asks you six questions in a minute so you can't answer, then says, 'Come on, stop the bull—you've got all these problems. Show us your problems,'" said Thomas Robertson, a 25-year-old Princeton graduate who has completed graduate work in international studies at Johns Hopkins.

"You have people who will ask you three or four questions and you start to answer and they walk away," he said. Or the agitator will interrupt a discussion about life in the United States to ask narrow questions about a toilet on display until the crowd gets bored and disperses."

"They try to prevent any information from getting across," said John Herbst, another guide. "If they can't challenge us, they'll challenge their own people. One woman asked me about unemployment benefits. An agitator said to the woman, "Why do you ask this question?" The woman left."

Kinds of Questions

The questions do get asked, though, and Mr. Robertson estimates that only about 20 per cent of the questions have concerned the exhibition. Most deal with prices, salaries, unemployment, the cost of medical care and of higher education, racial discrimination, crime, slums—in short, the array of U.S. problems that are dramatized and often exaggerated by the Soviet press.

"They just believe what they read in their press about the States," Mr. Robertson remarked.

Curiously, the misconceptions seem little affected by the improved governmental relations between the two countries. Vernon Geisel, an architect who worked at an exhibition in Minsk 11 years ago, finds no change between the questions of 1965 and 1976. Only the official reception has improved.

"I'm the token Negro," said Carl Lee, "and so I get all the race questions. Their perceptions are really warped. They think there's nothing but discrimination. They think that [the busing clash in] Boston is typical and that slavery just ended about five years ago."

Surprised by Ebony

Mr. Lee, a 27-year-old consultant to Yale University on East European and Soviet affairs, brought along a copy of Ebony magazine to show the Soviet visitors. "They are absolutely surprised that there are middle-class blacks," he said. "They have a really warped view of it, and they're all sure they know the truth."

Dutch Trial Begins For 7 South Moluccans

AMSTERDAM, March 23 (Reuters).—Seven young South Moluccan guerrillas went on trial today, charged with taking 43 persons hostage in the Indonesian Consulate here last December and holding 25 of them captive for 15 days.

All seven are members of a nationalist youth movement in the Netherlands, which is seeking independence from Indonesia for its ancestral homeland, a cluster of islands in the Pacific.

A Year After Rebellion

Iraq Acts to Prevent Uprisings In Future by Kurdish Groups

By Jonathan C. Randal

BAGHDAD, March 23 (WP).—A year after the collapse of the Kurdish rebellion, the Iraqi government is systematically clearing its mountainous frontiers in an effort to prevent Kurds in this country and Iran from aiding any future uprising. The operation is part of the Ba'ath regime's program of firm controls on Kurds in Iraq.

With the larger numbers of Kurds in Iran and Turkey enjoying even fewer rights than those in Iraq, it is perhaps inevitable that the Iraqi regime fears Kurdish irredentism.

In an interview, Information Minister Tariq Aziz, a leading Ba'ath party official, justified the border-clearing operation as a way to "safeguard" Iraq's sovereignty.

"If [Gen. Mulla Mustafa] Barzani [who led the Kurdish revolt] or anyone else makes trouble for Iraq," he said, "the government will be in a very good position to use its muscle."

"The government should be practical," he added in suggesting that if Kurds continued to form a large community straddling the frontier "there would be a great possibility for smuggling arms, goods or people."

The border has been delimited in more than 300 places by joint Iraqi-Iranian surveying teams in the last year. The minister said that displaced Kurds have been "sent to live in the center" of the area that the rebels called Kurdistan in northern Iraq.

Although he conceded that the frontier-clearing operation extended over a "great number of kilometers," he insisted that "not a great number of villages" were involved. He declined to say how many Kurds had been displaced.

Informed sources said that special housing was being built along the borders to accommodate frontier guards chosen from the non-Kurdish nationalities of the ethnically mixed Iraqi population.

The minister confirmed reports from abroad that the Iraqi authorities had executed Kurds upon their return from Iran after the Shah withdrew support and caused the collapse of Gen. Barzani's revolt.

But he insisted that the only Kurds executed after the end of the fighting—brought about suddenly last March in a surprise Iran-Iraq agreement—were double agents who had worked for both Iraq and Gen. Barzani. "No more than 10 or 15" Kurds were involved, he said.

"Let them name names—let them bring forward the names," he said in defying Iraq's foreign critics to substantiate charges of mass executions of Kurds returning from Iranian exile.

The minister also sought to dispel reports that the government had banned all returning refugees from going home and forced them to live in predominantly Arab areas of Iraq.

Only those refugees who did not take advantage of the initial amnesty offers—despite repeated missions sent to convince them in Iran—were now obliged to live in limited areas, he said.

That relatively small group was, he said, now assigned in units of "5, 20 or 100 families" to certain communities, with the aim of limiting their numbers in any given village so that they would grow to understand their Arab fellow Iraqis.

Cost of Blindness Reported to WHO

NEW DELHI, March 23 (Reuters).—Blindness in Asia is more destructive and more costly than a major war, Sir John Wilson, president of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, said here today.

Sir John told reporters at the start of a two-day World Health Organization meeting that in India alone there are 50 million blind or partly blind people and that 90 per cent of the cases could be prevented.

Sir John, blind since the age of 12 following a school laboratory accident, said the blind population could double by the end of the century unless immediate action is taken.

Former Soviet Aide Due for Tokyo Post

MOSCOW, March 23 (Reuters).—Dmitri Polyansky, dismissed from the Soviet Communist party's ruling Politburo and his post of agriculture minister earlier this month, is to be the Kremlin's ambassador to Japan, informed Soviet sources said today.

The appointment has already been approved by Japan and an announcement will be made shortly in Tokyo, the sources added.

Bus Plunge Kills 22

OLLITERGAM, Iran, March 23 (AP).—Twenty-two passengers drowned and 13 others were injured when a bus plunged into a river near Lahijan on the Caspian coast in northern Iran, it was reported today.

Cologne Bans Non-EEC Aliens

COLOGNE, March 23 (Reuters).—All foreign laborers except those from the eight other countries of the European Economic Community will be banned from taking up residence inside Cologne's city boundaries after April 1, it was announced today. The ban will last for at least a year.

The state of North Rhine-Westphalia declared the city an "overcrowded settlement area" because foreigners now constitute 11.3 per cent of its population of nearly 1 million.

To avoid pressure on housing, schools and public services, cities may apply for a ban when the percentage of foreigners is more than 10 per cent. West Berlin, Frankfurt, Hannover and a number of smaller West German towns have invoked similar bans.

U.S. Nomination Backed

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The nomination of Frederick Irving, former U.S. Ambassador to Iceland, as assistant secretary of state for ocean and international environmental and scientific affairs was unanimously approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

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Gen. Duilio Fanali

"We think that in one, two or three years time will be re- adjustment and then they will be free to take like any other Iraqi citizens," the minister said.

He estimated that of 120,000 or fewer Kurdish refugees in Iran at the end of hostilities, about 1 to 15 per cent elected to stay there. Of the remainder, two-thirds took advantage of the original amnesty offers, he said, and the other third returned later, subject to Baghdad's more stringent regulations.

War Research Panel Reports Proof Nazis Burned Reichstag

HAMBURG, March 23 (UPI).—An international committee said today that it has found conclusive evidence that in 1933 the Nazis burned down Berlin's Reichstag building, which a Nazi court said was set afire by a Dutch Communist. The Nazis used the blaze as an excuse to jail thousands of Communists and consolidate their own power.

Heinz Lefebvre, director of the Criminological Institute at the University of Heidelberg, said in a report for the International Committee for the Research of the Causes and Consequences of World War II that after questioning persons in East Germany, he was convinced that the Nazis were responsible for the arson.

Mr. Lefebvre said that East German authorities showed him the site of the fire and the palace of Nazi leader Hermann Goering, who was president of the Reichstag. The Heidelberg researcher said he questioned the former stoker in the palace, which was connected to the Reichstag by a tunnel, and the man, Heinrich Grunewald, 83, said the arsonists had lodged in the palace under the pretext of "strengthening the watch."

"There is not the least doubt in the truth of witness Grunewald's statement that the arsonists were those persons quartered in the reception hall [of the presidential palace]," Mr. Lefebvre said.

A Coalition With the Socialists Urged by Christian Democrats

ROME, March 23 (UPI).—Christian Democratic secretary Benigno Zaccagnini called on his party tonight to seek a coalition with the Socialists and consultations with the Communists in the fight for Italy's economic recovery.

The 63-year-old pediatrician, who heads the party's liberal wing, appealed to delegates to the 13th Christian Democratic congress minutes after they handed him a major setback on a procedural vote.

In a show of hands, the delegates accepted by a large majority a conservative-sponsored proposal to elect a new party secretary directly instead of leaving it to their national council.

The move paved the way for a bid by former party secretary Arnaldo Forlani, who is backed by anti-Communist hardliners, to replace Mr. Zaccagnini as leader of Italy's governing party.

A vote to elect a party secretary was scheduled tentatively for 4 to 5 a.m. tomorrow by leaders of the congress.

Mr. Zaccagnini urged the party to try to renew Premier Aldo Moro's former governing coalition with the Socialists and to seek "the widest possible political solidarity" with other parties, including the Communists.

He said: "In feeling ourselves profoundly different from the Communists, we feel at the same time capable of comparing views with them to resolve the problems that condition the development of civil society that—although with different outlets—the Communists have at heart."

The Communists gained in regional elections last June to move within 2 percentage points of the long dominant Christian Democrats.

The Socialists, whose outside support in Parliament is vital for Mr. Moro's minority all-Christian Democratic government, demanded at their party congress this month that the Communists be given a say in government policies.

Warning to EEC: Farm Policy Near Breaking Point

LONDON, March 23 (AP).—The European Economic Community's joint farm policy has almost reached the point where strains are unbearable, according to the man who runs it.

He is Pierre Lardinois, EEC commissioner for agriculture. He was speaking to a conference here of the European League for Economic Cooperation.

"For several years," he said, "the common agricultural policy has managed by itself to ride out the dangers of disintegration caused by the lack of a common economic and monetary policy. But I must warn you now that we are almost at the point where the strains become unbearable."

The EEC farm policy is designed to keep up price levels for farmers in the nine member countries. It generally prevents imports from outside areas at prices lower than those it fixes in Europe. Among the Nine, trade in farm products is considered free.

But because of currency fluctuations within the group, "monetary compensation amounts" are now collected on much of the farm trade among its members—in effect, tariffs within the supposedly free-trade area.

Guerrilla Suspect Arrested in Milan

MILAN, March 23 (AP).—Giorgio Semeria, 28, the reputed No. 2 leader of the Red Brigades leftist guerrilla organization, was wounded and arrested by police at the Milan railroad station last night. Another Red Brigades member managed to flee.

The suspect, who allegedly took over leadership of the urban guerrilla group when its head, Renato Curcio, was arrested here in January, was ambushed by plainclothes policemen as he arrived by train from Venice. He was sought as a suspect in the sensational political kidnapping of a Fiat executive and a Genoa judge.

Chile Radio Curbed

SANTIAGO, March 23 (UPI).—Chile's military government yesterday suspended a Santiago radio station for six days for airing what was called "tendentious news."

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IES IN PARIS

gaging View of the Chinese

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

S, March 23 (IHT).—"Com- ent Yukong Déplace les agnes" is a collection of mentary films, some short, feature-length, that at- ts to fit together fragments ie Chinese puzzle to provide eneral, official view of life it is lived under the chair- nship of Mao Tse-tung. Four ferent selections from the otage—shot by Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan—are on ex- hibit in four Parisian cinemas (the Git-le-Coeur, the Saint-André-des-Arts, the Quintette and the Saint-Séverin) and each program runs for about two and a half hours.

Of the quartet of programs, perhaps that at the Git-le-Coeur is the most informative and varied. There is a portrait of Shanghai, cleansed of foreign devils and alien corruption and wearing—at least for the camera—a new, bright look. The city is electric with activity. The shipyards ring with hammering and riveting and we are shown the festivities celebrating the launching of a huge cargo vessel. The well-stocked stores are thronged with eager customers as are the barber shops, and two policemen discourse comically on traffic problems.

Next there is a rehearsal of the Pein Opera with the performers perfecting their acrobatic feats. There follows a visit to the oil fields where methods appear primitive and mail call seems to bring the toilers proclamations.

To conclude, there is an interview with Prof. Tsien, a physicist, who relates his experience during the 1966 Cultural Revolution when Red Guards questioned him as to the practical use of his library and debated whether he should be deprived of his books. The scientist apparently took all this in as good form and, like everyone else in these films—from baker to factory hand—is delighted with conditions in the new China.

In "Une Femme, une Famille"—on the program at the Saint-André-des-Arts—the woman's role in Communist society is spotlighted with a tracing of the daily doings of Kao, 30, the wife of an army officer and the mother of a small daughter who has been placed in charge of a unit at a locomotive factory. Since the Cultural Revolution, sex discrimination has been abolished and women now perform the same tasks as men and live with their families in nearby communal quarters.

Life in a fishing village, barracks life and the training of circus artists are also covered in the encyclopedic documentary. The film itself is not distinguished by any cinematic artistry and never rises above the newsreel level, but as screen reportage it is an achievement crowded with valuable information. Despite its unswerving and often monotonous adherence to Mao's thoughts and dreams, it discloses the severe discipline that rules and it presents an engaging picture of the Chinese people.

* * *

Jeanne Moreau—following the example of Charlie Chaplin and Von Stroheim—has written and directed her new starring vehicle: "Lumière" (at the Biarritz, the Madeleine and the Bretagne).

Though not autobiographical, it concerns an actress and her private problems which include a switch of lovers and the death of a cherished confidant, a gentle research scientist who, learning that he is fatally ill, takes his own life.

Miss Moreau has obviously profited from personal experience in drawing the background of her story. All the details of a star's professional duties on the studio set and at obligatory publicity receptions have an authentic ring as do the caricatures of movie folk and their hangers-on with their petty intrigues and backbiting. She has described a million with shrewd observation and amusing malice.

As a director she has the light touch, never lingering on any episode and, thus, maintaining a brisk pace. She skirts her central situation instead of presenting it directly, a wise move for over-exposed it might not have stood up under scrutiny. Her own performance is sound and persuasive and she has guided her players, as she has guided her scenario, with happy subtlety, with Francine Racette, Lucia Bose and Caroline Cartier as her colleagues of different ages and origins united by their mutual profession and with François Simon as the saintly scholar whose death is a shattering blow.

* * *

"L'Alpagueur" is the title of Jean-Paul Belmondo's latest gymnastic exercise (at the Normandie, the Rex and the Odéon). What does it mean? "Un alpagueur," it is explained, is a marginal mercenary and if you would know his functions, see the film.

Once more the popular star clowns his casual way through reels of nonstop derring-do, donning disguises, escaping from prison, slugging pursuers and tracking down a particularly sleazy heavy who has devised a scheme of planting the blame for his crimes on others. It is all very unlikely and swift moving under Philippe Labro's direction, another hit Belmondo thriller.

* * *

"La Fête Sauvage" (at the Studio Jean-Cocteau, the Paramount Opéra and the Publicis Champs-Elysées) is a stunning documentary of wildlife in which the beasts and birds of the jungle and remote plains and shores serve as the only players. Frédéric Rossif, its director, treats his subject quite differently than most other cinematic naturalists and zoologists, ever seeking to accent the human-like traits of animals and fowl. In this beautiful motion picture we enter the animal kingdom and remain there undisturbed while it runs its fascinating course. It is a refreshing experience.



A scene from a documentary on China on view in Paris.

MUSIC

Carnegie Hall Announces 'Different' Fund Drive

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—Carnegie Hall opened a drive today for $6.5 million that will be highlighted by a concert on May 18 that will include such artists as Vladimir Horowitz, Leonard Bernstein, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Mstislav Rostropovich, Isaac Stern, Martina Arroyo and members of the New York Philharmonic.

The heads of more than 1,000 corporations in the country—300 of them in New York City—will be asked to buy seats at $1,000 each, thus virtually guaranteeing that the 85-year-old concert hall will have $2.5 million by the night of the concert, when the international artists will perform on a stage decorated to bring back memories of such Carnegie artists as Tchaikovsky, Mahler, Toscanini and Rachmaninoff.

Major Event

"This concert," said Schuyler Chapin, former general manager of the Metropolitan Opera and chairman of the early phase of the Carnegie Hall drive, "is a major event in the life of Carnegie Hall. It is a celebration, not a benefit."

Stern, the violinist, one of the key men in the fund drive, pointed out that this campaign was different from most cultural fund-raising efforts in that Carnegie Hall was not in a desperate financial state though it was losing money.

"We are not about to shut the doors," he said. "We are planning the underpinnings of Carnegie Hall for future generations."

Richard Debs, chairman of the Carnegie board, and Julius Bloom, executive director of the hall, said that in addition to making capital changes in the building—not the acoustics, however—the money will be used to start a national youth orchestra that will be part of a youth center for musical artists.

Special Status

Because of the special status of Carnegie Hall in music, internationally as well as nationally and locally, foreign governments are being approached to contribute to the fund. The artists taking part in the special concert will perform without charge.

The drive for funds comes at a time when Carnegie Hall begins one of the busiest seasons in its history. In the early part of the next season it will be booking the New York Philharmonic, which will be temporarily without a home because of extensive repairs to Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center.

The concert hall will have its usual array of world-famous soloists. But there will be nothing at the regular concerts comparable to the special program of May 18.

"Imagine," said Chapin, "a trio of Rostropovich, Bernstein and Stern."

He said that Rostropovich and Fischer-Dieskau had both canceled dates abroad to be at Carnegie Hall.

U.S. THEATER

Troublesome Trip to Broadway

By Mel Gussow

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Broadway musicals are not born, they are remade on the road, but if there ever was—at least on paper—a million-dollar sure thing it was "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Its creators, Alan Jay Lerner ("My Fair Lady") and Leonard Bernstein ("West Side Story"), are acknowledged grandmasters of the American musical theater. This, their first collaboration, seemed ideal casting, uniting Lerner's wit and intelligence with Bernstein's soaring melodic line. "This is one of the great collaborations of my life," Bernstein said.

The subject matter, a 100-year history of the White House, what Lerner labels "a musical about the problems of housekeeping," a sort of upstairs-downstairs view of first families, seemed perfectly suited to this Bicentennial season.

But despite all the predictions of success, "1600 Pennsylvania Avenue" has been having a troublesome journey to Broadway—as much a trial as a tryout.

The reviews were bad in Philadelphia. The director and the choreographer have been replaced. The opening in Washington was postponed several days and the show's creators are working day and night to transform it into a hit before it opens on Broadway on May 4.

The show began more than three years ago.

"Depressed" after the 1972 election, Lerner decided to write a musical that would express his criticism of his country as well as his patriotism. He turned to Bernstein, who had been a contemporary of his, though not a classmate, at Harvard. They are good friends and they had talked on many occasions about possible collaboration. Lerner prepared an outline, sent it to Bernstein and he immediately agreed to join forces.

Over the next three years, they wrote together and separately, in person, by mail and by telephone, fitting the composition in between Bernstein's performing engagements. In most cases the lyrics came first, then the music.

The impetus for the show was provided by Lerner's interest in American history. "I am outraged at some of it, amused at other parts, appalled how delicately and gently presidents were handled when they should have been tarred and feathered—such as Rutherford B. Hayes. I think of him as a monster." On the other hand, Chester Alan Arthur became, for him, a surprise hero.

Weighing one president against the other (omitting some) and balancing that against four generations of a fictional black family acting as servants in the White House, the musical became not only a backstairs, but a backstage, show. It was designed as a play within a play—a rehearsal that would parallel the nation's own searching for structure.

The musical grew larger and longer.

"The only thing Bicentennial about it," Lerner joked, "is that we've been working on it for 200 years."

The fact of the show and the reputation of its creators were enough to assure financing ($900,000, completely provided by Coca-Cola), a large advance sale, and the involvement of other talented people—Roger Stevens and Robert Whitehead as producers, Frank Corsaro as director and Ken Howard, Patricia Routledge and Gilbert Price as stars.



Alan Jay Lerner

Howard said that he signed on without seeing the script and after hearing only a little of the music.

"How can you turn down the lead in a Leonard Bernstein-Alan Jay Lerner musical?" he asked.

By the time it was in rehearsal, the show had 27 songs, or rather, pieces of music. "The orchestrated score is as long as 'Das Rheingold'—90 pages," Bernstein said. Not until more than two weeks into rehearsal was the score finished.

"I drew the final bar," said Bernstein, "I wrote Deo Gratias, the way Haydn used to write at the end of a symphony." For luck, "I spit, made voodoo signs, knowing very well it was temporary." With the book not finished and the scenery still being constructed, the show moved to Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, the juggernaut was slowed by the critics. Variety called it "a Bicentennial bore."

"It was a Bicentennial bore," Lerner observed. "That was painful to read, but I could not have agreed more. The worst thing would be if someone was impressed and gave it a good review."

Despite the adverse reviews, the show was almost a sellout in Philadelphia, as it is now in Washington. While still performing, the musical stayed in rehearsal. Songs were cut, scenes shifted, new lines inserted, but the work apparently remained shaky.

"We were at loggerheads," Corsaro said, and because of "artistic differences," he left the show. "These are very determined gentlemen," he said, "and I wish them well."

But in the last week in Philadelphia the show set a box-office record of $132,158 at the Forrest Theater. "It's the most successful disaster I've been involved with," said Corsaro.

Corsaro and Donald McKayle, the choreographer, left the show in Philadelphia. Gilbert Moses and George Faison joined it as a team in Washington. Together they are now responsible for the staging, direction and choreography.

Abraham Lincoln also joined the show in Washington.

From the beginning, one question was which presidents to personify on stage. The evening had always started with George Washington and ended with Theodore Roosevelt, but the number of presidents (all played by Howard) has risen from 8 to 9 to, as of Saturday night, 13, including two Wall-ons, Ulysses S. Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes. At first, Lincoln was represented only by a top hat. Now he walks across the stage with Mrs. Lincoln.

This week Lerner announced that President William McKinley also joins the company "as a corpse."

Work has continued around the clock—with script conferences, writing sessions, rehearsals and performances. "We've been living together for the last week," Moses said. "It's as if I were called into the service."

Before the first preview last week, Bernstein appeared on stage. He said he was not going to apologize for the state of the show; then he apologized for the state of the show. Lerner said that such a speech was traditional on his musicals. He called it "the famous Moss Hart speech," after his late director who made it before every first preview, even that of "My Fair Lady."

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44¾	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	242	44⅛	42⅝	44	+ ⅞
51⅛	38	ACF In 2.60	9	16	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	— ½
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	9	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		45	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5¾	4	Adms Millis	13	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13½	7¾	Addressog	16	61	10⅛	10	10	
9¾	7¼	Advinv .18e		26	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
27⅝	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	263	27¼	27	27	
8⅞	4⅞	Aguirre Co	92	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	33	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	23	43	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
82⅝	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	20	164	79⅞	78⅛	79⅝	+ 1½
20⅝	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	16	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅛
26¼	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	57	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ¼
4	1⅝	AJ Industris	8	28	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25¾	18⅛	Akzona 1.20	33	162	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— 1⅛
15⅝	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
107½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z160	107	106¼	107	— ½
91½	77¼	AlaP pf8.28		z30	86	86	86	+ 1½
17⅞	11⅛	Alaskln .15e	8	76	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	Albanyln .60	16	31	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	AlberioC .36	22	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Albertsn .72	8	27	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
28	19⅛	AlcanAlu .40	42	127	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	30	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	21	98	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	7	68	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .95e	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	26¼	AllgLud 1.80	8	17	38¼	38½	38½	— ¼
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		2	42⅛	42¼	42¼	— ¾
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	2415	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
14⅛	9¾	AllenGrp .50	11	29	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.60	10	223	40½	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	7	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
14	10⅝	AlldProd .60		2	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
57¾	45½	AlldStr 1.70	8	52	57½	57	57⅛	+ ½
4⅞	2¼	Alld Supmkt		213	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .40	8	148	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
9¼	6¾	AllrlAut .56	8	5	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	6½	AlphaP Ind	10	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
51½	38½	Alcoa 1.34	28	94	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	+ ½
41½	33⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
55½	47	Amax 1.75	12	345	55⅛	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅜
133½	115	Amax pf5.25		6	133½	133¼	133¼	+ ⅜
54	53	Amax pfB 3		215	54	53⅝	54	+ ¾
17¼	11¼	AMBAC .80	7	40	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	10	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
22⅛	16⅜	A Hess .30b	6	180	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		87	50½	50	50½	+ ¼
21¼	15⅛	AAirFilt .48	10	24	17	16¾	16⅞	
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		92	10¼	10	10⅛	
15⅞	11¾	A Baker .80	4	x41	14½	14⅛	14¼	
43½	38½	A Brnds 2.80	7	117	41	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	29	57	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ¾
12¼	9¾	AmBldM .40	8	14	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
34½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	73	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ½
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	667	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
28½	22⅞	ADistTel .64	11	11	24¾	24	24¼	
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		8	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	527	21⅜	21	21	
15	10	AFamily .28	8	60	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		93	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		z320	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24¾	22⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		13	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ¼
17⅝	15	AGenCv 1.32		23	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	A Gnins .60	8	1101	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
26¼	22	A Gin pf1.80		15	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
17	15	A Glns pf.90		16	17⅛	17	17	+ ¼
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	5	32	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	22	2264	35¼	34⅛	35¼	+ 1
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	24	165	35½	34¼	35½	+ 1
	2½	Am Invest		8	4⅛	4	4	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	9	198	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	65	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors		387	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37	32¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	45	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ½
12¼	8¼	AmSeat .20e	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	12	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	16¾	AmStand 1	11	903	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
74	54½	A Std pf4.75		196	75¼	74	75	+ 1
8¼	6⅛	AmSteril .30	11	56	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	45	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
58⅞	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	1126	56½	56	56⅜	+ ¼
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		1222	60⅝	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	45½	ATT pfB3.74		18	47¼	47¼	47¼	
47⅜	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		13	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
17¼	15¾	AW4.1pf 1.43		z400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19¼	16¼	Ameron 1	5	7	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	AmesD .10e	7	8	8½	8⅜	8½	
24¾	19¾	Ametek 1	9	33	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
24½	19	AMF In 1.24	12	186	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	15	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	42	228	31¾	31	31¾	+ ¾
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp	22	342	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Amrep Corp		17	2½	2⅜	2½	
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	17	42⅞	42¼	42½	— ¼
8	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
41½	36⅛	Amsted n	6	65	38½	37¾	38¼	+ 1
8	5⅝	Amtel .32	7	37	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
26⅜	17⅛	Anacond .60		1428	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
30¼	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	27	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅝
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	8	8	39¼	39¼	39⅜	— ¼
8½	6	Angelica .12	10	65	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
10½	7¼	Anixter .16	6	47	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	10	AnsulCo .53t	10	27	11	10½	10½	— ½
15¾	10¼	Apache .50	8	95	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ½
29⅝	23⅝	Apco Oil	171	14	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
3⅛	2	Apeco Corp	108	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	6	61	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
27½	21⅛	APL pfC1.06		5	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— 1⅛
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	17	46	4	3¾	3⅞	
60⅝	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.06	16	392	55⅝	54	55⅝	+ 1⅜
13⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .44	7	53	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
28	22½	ArcatN pf 2		1	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
27¼	21½	ArchDan .20	12	162	22½	22¼	22⅜	
6	3¼	Arctic Enfr	222	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	2	Aristar		16	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅞	13⅝	ArizPSv 1.36	6	198	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
110	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z340	108¾	107	107	— ½
9½	6	ArkBest .35r		20	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	30	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—
4⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD		32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Armada Cp	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
35½	26⅜	Armco 1.60a	9	264	33⅜	31⅞	31¾	+ ⅜
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		36	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .80	23	273	31⅜	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
18½	15	ArmRu .40e	8	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	8	5	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
15½	9¾	Arvin .13e	16	48	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
33	26⅛	ASA Ltd .80		123	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
20	13¼	Asarco .60	33	337	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
26⅞	19⅛	AshlOil 1.70	6	495	26⅞	25⅞	26	— ⅛
40	33⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	14	792	38⅞	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅞
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	11	29⅛	29	29	— ½
14⅛	8¾	Athlone .60	5	86	13½	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Atlico Mtg		31	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	14	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ¼
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z1000	47	47	47	+ 1
165¾	137	AtlRch pf 3		5	149	149	149	+ 1⅜
65	54⅛	AtlRc pf2.80		84	59⅜	58⅛	59¼	+ 1½
4⅝	3¼	Atlas Corp	13	200	4⅞	4	4⅛	
11¾	7¾	ATO Inc .24	6	39	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
65⅞	54	AutData .40	39	28	61	60⅛	61	+ ⅞
7½	4⅛	Autmind .20	7	41	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	4½	Aco Corp	4	296	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
30¼	18⅞	AvcoCo pf		112	30½	29¾	30⅛	+ 1
29⅝	23⅝	AveryPd .30	51	17	25	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
20½	10⅛	Avnetinc .50	9	303	19⅝	18½	19	+ ⅝
42	21	Avnet pf 1		3	39	39	39	
44¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	18	672	42½	41½	42⅜	+ ⅝
		B						
28⅞	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	86	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	6	129	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ¼
12¼	8⅛	Bakerln .24	9	69	10	9¾	9⅞	
54	41	Bakrintl .42	14	136	47¼	46½	47	+ ⅛
10¾	8⅛	BaldDH .60	6	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	8	10	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	BallyMt .02e	11	21	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	68	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z200	53½	53	53½	+ 1½
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	16	15	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	25	Bandag .05e	18	145	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4	Bangr Punt	3	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	12½	BangP pf2		16	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	34	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	
16⅞	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	67	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+ ½
27⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		24	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	26½	BarbOil 1.60		19	28⅝	28	28¼	— ⅛
18	13½	BardCR .22	15	123	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Basicinc .60	6	26	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	23¼	BatesMf .80	6	15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	29	BauschL .60	14	389	38⅛	36½	38	+ 1⅛
46⅛	38	BaxtLab .21	28	604	40½	38⅛	40¼	+ 2¼
20⅜	17⅝	BayStG 1.88	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	13	10	27¾	27⅜	27½	
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	334	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Beckmn .28	17	14	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
42⅞	35⅛	BectDick .50	18	34	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
22⅞	14	BeechA .75b	8	122	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	—
17⅞	13⅞	Beker .28	4	54	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	6	75	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Belden 1.20	9	7	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
11	7	BeldHe .30b	10	40	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
25	15	Bell How .84		279	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
19¼	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	13	14	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
61⅞	44	Bendix 2.28	11	225	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	BentlCp 1.25	7	322	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
100	85¼	Benef pf5.50		4	97	97	97	— 3
58⅝	46½	Benef pf4.30		2	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	+ ½
4¼	1¾	BenfStd Mtg		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¾	1⅝	Benguet B	7	141	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Berkey Pho		18	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅞	Best Prod	15	139	33⅞	31⅜	33⅞	+ 2¼
48	33	BethStl 2a	8	656	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	18	74⅞	74¼	74⅛	— ⅛
28¾	23¼	BlackDr .40	28	615	24¼	23⅛	24	+ ½
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .32	9	14	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	97	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	BlockHR .80	10	139	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
48½	37⅝	BlueBell 1	9	137	45¾	45⅛	45¼	—
6⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks		37	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29½	24⅝	Boeing 1	7	251	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	394	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅝
29¾	26	Borden 1.30	10	98	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	12	97	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	8	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	42	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z100	88½	88	88½	+ ½
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		51	11¼	11	11	
14¼	8¾	Braniff .20	13	170	13⅝	12½	13⅛	+ 1
19⅝	15¼	BraunCF .50	5	18	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
56½	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	19	30	53¾	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	252	73⅝	71⅞	73¼	+ 1
47⅞	43⅝	BristM pf 2		23	46¼	45½	46¾	+ ½
12½	11	BritPet .38e	17	114	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	25¼	BrkwGl 1.20	8	21	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
18¼	16¼	BklyUG 1.72	8	19	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	7	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	13	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
8½	5⅞	BwnShrp .20		5	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	21	118	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
16¼	11	Brunswk .44	16	198	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	83	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		20	3⅛	3	3	
27⅝	18	BucyEr .36	7	332	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	BuddCo .80	10	229	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	20½	BuffFo 1.20e	6	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Bulova .05p		29	7½	7¼	7¼	—
21¾	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		3	20	19¾	19⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
18¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
34	27⅛	Burlind 1.20	16	226	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
40⅝	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	128	36⅞	36⅜	35⅞	+ ⅞
7¾	6½	BurlNo pf.55		2	7	7	7	
28¾	24½	Burndy .88	13	109	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
108	83⅛	Burrghs .66	26	301	105⅝	104¼	105⅛	+ ⅛
		C						
4½	2	CabCab For		25	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	18⅞	Cabot Co .92		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Cadence Ind		26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5¾	3⅜	Caesars Wrl	8	22	4	4	4	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	10	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
17⅛	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	Callahn .60r	18	37	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		30	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27½	18⅞	CampRL .60	18	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	31⅜	CampSp 1.36	11	68	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	7	88	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	14	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
52⅝	42¼	CapCitis .20	14	160	46½	45⅛	45½	— ⅜
24⅛	20¼	CapHold .40	12	254	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		5	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
65⅞	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	61	63⅞	63	63	— 1
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	10¾	Carlisle .88	2	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z50	61	61	61	+ 1½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅝	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	8	165	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	26⅞	CarP pf2.67		22	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	7	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	CarrCo .52	43	262	17⅛	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .58e		9	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
25¾	22	CartHaw .90	14	95	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
42¾	38	CartHaw pf 2		15	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ½
8⅝	6½	CarfWall .40	17	106	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	58	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
91⅞	69⅞	CaterpTra 2	12	428	84	83	84	
58	46¾	CBS 1.46	13	222	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+ ⅜
40	33	CBS pf 1		17	37	35⅛	37	+ 1
2⅝	1⅛	CCI Corp		12	2⅛	2	2	
19⅝	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
58	42⅛	Celanse 2.80	15	622	49½	48¾	49⅛	— ¼
52	46⅝	Cein pfA4.50		2	48½	48½	48½	
14	7⅝	Centex .12	31	67	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
19	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
18⅛	16	CenIlLt 1.60	10	35	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
51¼	45	CnILt pf4.50		z20	49	49	49	— 1
31⅛	27⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z1300	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅞	CenllPS 1.20	8	75	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	81	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	14	CeMPw 1.20	8	34	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	1580	16⅛	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	CenSova .60	8	71	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
23⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	133	22¼	22	22	— ¼
34⅝	19¾	CenDet .10e	16	33	28⅛	28½	28⅝	— ½
21⅝	15	Cert-teed .68	16	192	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	10	27	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29½	18	Champint	15	178	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		147	26¾	26¼	26⅜	
15⅞	11⅝	ChamSp .64	10	133	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	ChartCo .06e	3	270	4¾	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅛	Chrtr NY 2	5	53	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7	ChaseFd .60		38	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	420	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ¼
4	2¾	ChaseT .83e		62	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	6	194	48	47⅞	47½	— ⅜
36½	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	113	35½	34½	35⅛	+ ½
50¼	36	Chesva .90	9	9	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	— ¼
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	42	57½	59	57½	
40	34¼	Chessle 21.0	8	96	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
37⅛	26¾	ChiEall .65a	10	7	29⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		4	10⅞	10⅝	13⅛	— ⅝
35¾	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	55	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ¼
3¼	2⅝	ChkFull .19r		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5	Chris Craft		243	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
14⅛	9¼	Chromal .70	7	51	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅝	Chrysler		971	19⅛	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
9-16	¼	Chrysler wt		67	9-32	9-32	9-32	
4¼	2⅝	Cl Rit Inv		10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
20⅝	18	CinnGE 1.64	10	82	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅛
107⅝	99¾	CinG pf95.2		z60	100½	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
106	97	CinG pf930.		z130	102	101	102	+ 2
105	98	CinG pf9.28		z480	99	99	99	— 1
30¼	18⅞	CinMila 1.40	14	142	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅝
34⅝	23⅝	CIT Fin 22.0	8	105	33¼	33	33⅛	
35	27⅛	Citicorp .96	12	1728	35	34⅛	35	+ ½
45¼	32⅝	CitiosSv 2.40	8	277	44⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
15-16	½	City Inv wt		21	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ 1-16
11⅝	7	CityInvst .66	12	202	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
22	16½	Cityln pf B2		20	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
5	1⅜	CitzSR M.7e		61	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¾	10	Cityh pf1.18		22	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	19	191	37⅝	37¾	38	— 1⅜
10⅛	9	ClarkOil 5.8	14	45	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
6	4⅛	CLC Am 2.4	9	45	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
63⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	14	62¾	62	62¼	+ ⅜
30	26½	ClvElIll 25.6	9	52	29	28⅝	28⅞	
119¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z50	117¾	117½	117½	— ½
14⅞	11⅞	CloroxCo 5.2	13	195	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .48	9	74	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	CluettP pf 1		4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
14	8	CMIInv Cp		37	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	CNA Finl	12	64	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
14	10⅞	CNA pfA11.8		45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	11	CNA I 1.08a		7	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
1⅝	¼	CNA Larw		2	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
14⅞	7¾	CoastlSt Gas	5	804	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
23⅞	18½	CstSG pf183.		23	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¾
19⅛	10⅞	CstSG pf19.9		4	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ¼
95¼	82	CocaCol 26.5	21	485	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	— ½
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtlg .40	14	378	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	14	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Coleco Ind	563	33	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
31¼	24⅝	ColgPal .76	16	630	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ¼
15⅛	10¾	CollinAik 5.6	20	70	14¾	14½	14½	
8½	4⅛	Collins Fd	10	26	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
34⅝	20	ColPenn 5.8	9	109	23	22½	23	+ ½
25	20⅛	ColonlSt 14.5	7	247	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
47½	26½	Coltlnd 2	7	56	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	—
65⅞	47⅛	Colt pf4.25		13	66½	66	66⅛	+ 1
25¾	18⅛	Colt pf16.8		6	25⅛	25½	25⅝	+ ½
26⅛	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	136	24⅞	24½	24½	
59⅞	56½	ColGa pf5.62		2	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
7¼	5¼	Colum Pict	4	176	6⅝	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
25¼	21⅛	ColSOh 2.84	6	27	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
108¼	101	CoSO pf10.52		z180	105	104	105	+ 1
4⅛	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Combd Com	10	15	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
41½	32¼	CombE 190.	9	137	38⅝	37⅛	38¼	+ 1⅛
32	26	ComwE 24.8	18	177	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9¼	ComEdA wt		39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
93½	89	ComE pf8.40		1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
83½	77	ComE pf72.4		3	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
31⅞	29½	ComE pf28.7		34	29¾	29½	29⅜	+ ¼
27	25⅛	ComE pf23.7		2	25⅛	25½	25½	
22¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		8	22	22	22	
22¾	20¼	ComE pf1.90		9	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
21½	19	ComE pf1.42		4	19¼	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	ComwO .22t		133	10⅞	10⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
33¼	18⅝	Compugrp	9	80	30	28¾	28⅞	— 1⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	15	146	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
31¾	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	87	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	+ ¾
13	8⅛	ConAgr .12r	3	10	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
56½	37¼	ConeMil 160.	7	104	56⅛	55	55⅝	+ 1
19¼	12⅞	Congolm .50	14	39	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
13⅝	10½	ConnM 16.0	12	37	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	9	18	22⅛	22	22¼	+ ½
18	16	ConEd 13.0e	4	218	16¾	16⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	55⅛	ConEd pf 6		5	62	61	61	— 1
51¼	44	ConEd pf 5		1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
47½	39½	CnE pfC46.5		z220	45	44⅝	45	+ ¾
23½	19⅝	ConFds 13.5	44	53	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
62	56½	ConF pf450.		2	57¾	59¼	57¾	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	ConFrgt .70	15	140	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 22.4	8	45	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
21⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	8	123	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z1010	76	75	76	+ 2
78	66½	CnPw pf772.		z790	74	74	74	
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z920	72	71¼	71¾	+ ⅝
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		3	79¼	79¼	79¼	
63⅞	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		7	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z200	45½	45	45½	+ ⅞
44	37	CnPw pf41.6		z1000	41½	40½	40½	
9⅛	5¼	Cont Air Lin		105	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
31½	26⅝	ConCan 130.	9	64	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
8	5	ContCop .50		9	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	42⅛	ContiCp 2.80	15	187	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
65½	47⅞	CtlC pfA25.0		1	56	56	56	+ ⅛
48⅛	35⅛	ContlCp 2.22	7	88	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	17	26	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
3	1⅛	Contll Rlty		55	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
70⅛	59⅞	ContOil 2	10	570	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅝
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	10	745	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅞	17⅞	Control Dat	10	279	25⅛	24½	25	+ ½
30⅛	26⅛	Conwood 7a	7	2	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
6	2½	CookUn 2.01	38	37	4⅝	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
67	45¼	Cooplnd 1.68	10	72	63⅞	63½	63⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	62	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	CoopTR 6.	028	61	31	21+½	3⅛	
15	9⅛	CoopTR .60	6	26	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
17⅛	10⅛	Copelnd .60	12	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅝	CopRg .50a		11	24	24	24	— ⅛
57⅞	36⅝	Copow 2.40b	7	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Cp		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
65	43⅛	CornG 1.12a	35	182	61½	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅞
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	7⅛	CowlesC 4.4	13	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
36⅛	23¾	CoxBdct 4.5	15	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
49½	35	CPC Int 2.30	10	166	44⅝	43⅝	44	— ⅝
78¾	47⅞	Crane 24.0	5	73	69⅞	68⅛	68⅞	+ ½
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	14	70	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
25⅛	21⅜	CrockN 16.6	7	87	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
42¼	35⅛	CrockN pf 3		4	40	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅛	CrompK .80	12	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26	18⅛	CrouHi .80b	10	20	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
69	51¼	CroHr pf3.35		17	68	67	67	
27¼	19⅛	Crown Cork	8	37	20	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
49	33⅝	CrwZel 1.80	14	296	45¾	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
55	53	CrnZ pf4.20		z30	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+ 1
24⅛	14⅛	CTS Cp .60	14	148	25⅛	24	25⅛	+ 1½
10⅛	7⅝	Culligan 40.	9	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	CummEng 1		43	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	CunnDrg .35	9	4	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	— ⅛
32	18	Currinc 10.8		16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	10	CurtsWr 4.0	8	148	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	25⅛	CutlerH 1.60	9	28	38⅛	38	38¼	+ ¼
23⅞	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		103	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	21½	Cyprus 14.0	10	46	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
		D						
11⅛	6¾	Damon 2.0		181	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
10¾	7	DanRiv .10e		44	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
24½	20¾	DanaCp .76	10	181	23	22⅝	22⅞	
41	27½	Dartlnd .64b	19	149	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝	+ ¼
41½	32¼	DartInd pf 2		348	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
53⅝	37⅝	Data Genl	35	47	53	50⅞	53	+ 1⅝
17⅛	10⅝	Dayco .50b	6	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
35½	26⅝	DaytHud .84	10	15	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
17⅝	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	75	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	10	DeanW .50a	6	176	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— 1
70⅞	51¾	Deere 1.50	10	364	65⅛	65	65½	+ ½
13⅝	12	DelmaP 1.20	9	85	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
26½	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	48	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
44⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	23	628	43⅝	42⅞	43½	+ ⅜
5	3¾	Deltec Intl	26	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
7⅛	4	Deltona Crp		82	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
21¾	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	22	20⅛	19⅞	20¼	+ ½
25¾	20⅝	Dennys .32a	13	247	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
34¾	27¾	Dentsply .80	15	15	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅝
21	15½	Deseret .25	18	67	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅝
11¼	5¾	DeSotoln .20	20	12	10½	10¼	10½	
15	13¼	DetEdis 1.45	9	178	14	13⅞	13⅞	
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z160	89	88½	89	+ ½
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z2000	72	72	72	+ ⅞
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z110	71	71	71	+ ½
62	55¾	Det E pf5.50		2	57	57	57	— ¾
27¼	25	Det E pf2.75		19	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
27⅛	25	DeE pfB2.75		5	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	12	7	17½	17	17¼	
13⅛	9	Dial Fin .60	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
42⅞	35⅝	Diamint 2	10	62	42¼	42	42	
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	47	18⅝	17⅝	18¾	+ 1⅛
76⅝	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	204	66	65¼	66	+ ⅞
87⅛	60⅞	Dia Sh pfC 2		8	75	75	75	— 1
34¼	24⅛	Dia pf D1.20		10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	13	58	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
10⅝	8⅝	Dictaphn .40	13	39	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
15	10¾	Diebold .44	10	19	13⅝	13	13¼	
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorgio	63	27	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
178¾	135¼	Digital Eqpt	36	265	170	167	170	+ 2⅝
11⅛	7⅝	Dillingm .48	7	51	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37½	30	DillonCo .96	15	6	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
63	50⅝	Disney .12b	27	200	59½	58⅞	59⅛	+ 1⅝
2¾	1⅛	Diversfd In		42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Diversd Mtg		22	2	1⅞	1⅞	
17¾	11	DrPeppr .36	25	196	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	13	27	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	DonLuJ .05e	15	168	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	20¼	Donnelly .60	11	1023	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
16⅞	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	9	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Dorsey .10a	14	74	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
60	44	Dover 1.40	10	11	56	56	56	— ½
114½	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	631	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	4⅝	DPF Inc	38	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26	22½	Dravo 95	10	20	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
77⅝	62⅝	Drasser 1.50	9	322	77⅝	75⅛	77⅛	+ 2
18⅝	16⅝	DrexBd 1.44		18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z150	91	90½	91	— 1
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z30	86	86	86	+ ½
87	75½	Duke pf7.80		z100	80½	80½	80½	— 2⅝
28⅝	25⅝	Duke pf2.69		13	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	27	DunBrad 1	18	596	28¾	27	28½	+ 1½
5½	2⅛	Duplan Cp		18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
161¾	125½	duPont 4.25e	27	190	146¼	144⅝	146⅛	+ 1⅝
62¾	59½	duPnt pf4.50		2	61½	61½	61½	
19⅝	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	54	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z100	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ 1
30	27¼	DuqL pf2.75		z300	28¼	28	28	— ¼
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	9	13	9	8⅞	9	
		E						
30⅞	21¼	E Systems 1	8	81	28	27¼	27½	— ¼
35⅞	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	42	35¼	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
22⅞	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	35	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
8¾	4⅛	EastAir Lin		455	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	23½	EastGsF .80	8	53	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
116⅝	104⅛	EastKd 1.56a	30	1108	115¼	112⅛	114⅞	+ 2⅛
38⅛	29½	Eaton 1.80	14	30	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
36¾	30⅞	Eaton pf1.19		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅝
27⅛	23⅛	Echlin .48	20	418	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
30	24⅛	EckrdJk .36	28	140	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	EckdNC .32	12	8	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
56⅛	45½	EdisBro 1.72	9	15	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	EG&G .14	13	47	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	7	49	4⅞	4	4	
16½	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	232	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	—
3¼	1⅛	El Mem Mg		69	3	2⅞	3	
7½	5	EIMM pf		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅛	15¼	ElginN .10e	13	37	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	25	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	11¾	ElPaso 1.10	8	113	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
44½	30⅝	EltraCp 1.74	8	38	42	40⅞	40⅞	— 1⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	458	37⅝	36¾	37⅛	—
50½	43½	EmeryAir	27	19	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
15	8¾	Emeryln .40	22	32	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	22¾	Emhart 1.30	8	30	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
5⅞	4¾	EMI Lt .19e	16	192	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.28	9	28	13⅝	13½	13½	—
6¼	5	EmD 5pf.50		z20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	EmpGas .80	5	14	12⅝	12	12⅛	
31¼	22¾	EnglhdM 1	8	119	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
192½	146½	EngM pf4.25		2	190⅛	190⅛	190⅛	+ 4⅝
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27⅛	22⅛	Enserch 1.40	8	33	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	31	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	17⅝	Envirotech	12	48	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
29	21⅛	Equitax 2	10	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	5	10⅝	10½	10½	—
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.40	6	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
21½	17¾	EqutLf 2.34e	11	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
40⅝	31⅛	Esmark 1.52	8	259	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	Esquire .32	14	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	Esterline .32	10	23	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	183	41⅞	40⅝	41	— ⅞
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		13	54	53¼	53⅛	— 1⅛
9⅛	5	Evans Prod	12	179	8⅝	8½	8½	
19½	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
20	18⅝	Exclsr 1.76a		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
93⅛	85⅛	Exxon 5	8	858	91⅝	89⅝	91⅛	+ 1⅝
		F						
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	13	32	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
53¾	36⅝	FairCam .80	20	52	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅞
10⅛	6⅛	Fairind .30	14	65	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
15½	11¼	FairmtF .68	10	215	16¼	15	15⅝	+ ½
16¼	12⅛	Fairmt pf 1		4	16½	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	Fansteel .40	13	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	10	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Farah Mfg	14	45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		219	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
31	22½	FedrlCo 1.40	4	27	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
17½	12⅝	FedMogul 1	65	89	17½	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	14½	FedNMt .88	6	312	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ½
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	7	28	36	35⅝	36	— ⅛
22¼	16½	FPap pf1.20		10	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	7	24	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
60	49¼	FedDSt 1.36	18	230	57⅝	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	11	44	34¼	33¾	33⅝	— ½
13⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	FidFin .94e	6	37	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	21	29½	29⅝	29½	— ¾
22⅞	15	FieldcrMl 1	7	34	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ½
11⅝	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	41	9⅝	8½	9	+ ½
13¼	9⅝	FinSanB .28	6	64	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅝
14¾	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	27	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
26	22	Firestn 1.10	10	280	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	12¾	FstChar .61t	9	92	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
41	36¾	FstInBn 1.10	12	96	42	40¾	41⅜	+ 1
14	10¾	FstMiss .36	4	61	12	11⅛	11⅞	
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	1	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
17½	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	11	125	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnR .96b	14	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	10	x16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¼	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	103	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	59	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
13	10⅝	FishFds .40	6	51	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	FishrSci .20	11	33	16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅝
20	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	30	159	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	13¼	Fleming .80	8	17	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	16	33	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
20¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	59	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅝
29⅝	25	Flln pfB2.25		2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
18	13¾	FlaGas .90	6	75	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
30⅛	26½	FlaPow 2.10	7	459	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	
28⅞	[illegible]	FlaPwL 1.56	7	472	24½	24	24	— ⅝
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.50	6	6	26⅛	26	26⅛	
39⅞	33⅛	FluorCp .60	10	168	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
92⅛	81⅝	Fluor pfB 3		8	81⅝	80¼	80¼	— 1⅛
27¼	19⅝	FMC 1	8	270	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	31¼	FMC pf2.25		3	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		19	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—
14	10¼	FooteCB .90	7	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
57⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	23	329	55⅝	55	55½	+ ¼
18	13⅝	ForMcK .92	7	49	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
29	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		84	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
15¾	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	13	65	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
29¾	21½	FosWh 1.10b	5	26	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
38	27½	Foxboro .80	10	37	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .60	15	203	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅝
27¾	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	113	27½	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
25⅛	16¾	Fruehf 1.80	12	94	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Fuqua Ind		126	8⅛	8¼	8½	
		G						
7⅛	5⅝	Gable Ind		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	GAF Cp .52	9	106	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	GAF pf 1.20		23	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	26⅛	GATX 1.80	9	33	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
27½	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	23	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅛
40¼	32⅞	Gannett .72	22	63	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
31⅝	22⅜	GardDen .76	16	123	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
13¾	12¼	Gas Svc 1.20	8	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Gateway In	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	27	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
15⅝	9¾	Gemini Cap		13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	12⅛	Gemin 1.20a		7	13⅛	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		18	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
46¼	35¼	GnAOil .80b	16	28	43⅛	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅛	GenBanc .80	6	9	8⅝		8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	GnCable .72	8	124	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	13⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
26¼	18½	G Cinma .54	8	22	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Gen Develpt	5	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
50¼	37¼	Gen Dynam	7	152	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅝
56⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	17	671	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	+ ½
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	231	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15⅛	GnGth 1.29e	19	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GenHost .60	4	4	12⅝	12	12	
13⅝	8¼	Gen Instru	29	44	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		10	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	—
21	14⅝	GenMed .20	11	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅝	GenMills .68	16	815	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	—
70¼	57¾	GnMot 2.40e	16	1032	68⅞	68	68⅝	—
72⅛	65	GnMot 5pf 5		3	72⅛	72	72	
53½	49¼	GMot pf3.75		5	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	102	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
18⅝	15⅝	GPubUt 1.68	8	160	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
45⅝	34¼	GnSignal .84	13	39	42½	41⅛	41⅞	— 1¼
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
28¾	25⅛	G Tel El 1.80	9	311	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		2	33½	33	33	— 1
16½	14½	GTFl pf1.30		z100	15	15	15	— ⅛
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	7	107	20⅝	20	20⅝	
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	6	11	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
41⅛	36⅝	GenuPts .76	21	86	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
55¼	42	GaPac .80b	22	984	54⅝	53⅛	54⅝	
80	68¾	GaPw pf7.72		z1200	73	72½	72½	— ½
28	25	GePw pf2.75		25	26½	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	147	24⅝	24	24	+ ½
177⅝	153⅛	GettyO 1.50e	12	136	165⅝	162⅝	165	+ 3⅛
17⅞	17	GettO pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8¼	4½	GF Busn .32	27	57	7⅝	7⅛	7½	—
12⅛	10¼	GiantPC .80	13	17	11⅝	11¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9¾	GibrFin .25e	6	61	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¾	GiddLew .40	6	160	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	9⅝	GiffdHill .52	10	11	14	14	14⅛	
38⅝	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	229	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Ginos Inc	9	29	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅞
14⅝	6¼	Gleason Wk		7	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Global Mar	17	219	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	7	20	21⅛	20	21⅛	—
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	7	34	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅛	GoldWtF pf		8	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28¾	18	Goodrh 1.12	16	85	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
25¾	21¾	Goodyr 1.10	18	547	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅛	GorJwlA .32	8	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
32¾	26⅝	Gouldin 1.36	7	79	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	Gould pf1.35		4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—
33⅝	24¼	G.ace 1.70	6	150	30⅞	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	24⅝	Grainger .30	23	1	33	33	33	
15⅞	12⅝	GrandUn .80	9	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅝	12⅛	Granitvl .80	7	64	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	12⅝	GrayDrg .60	6	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
13⅝	10⅝	GtAtlPac		390	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅛	14⅛	GtNoir 1.25e	12	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
71	42⅛	GtNorN 1.80	1	52	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—
32⅛	23⅝	GtNN pf1.60		22	29	28⅝	28⅝	—
18⅞	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	11	130	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅜	GrtWU 2.92e	2	19	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	GtWn pf1.88		9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅛	15⅝	GrGiant 1.08	11	25	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
26	23½	GrGt pf1.76		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
17⅛	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	109	16⅛	16	16⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		71	3	3	3	
3¼	1⅛	Grolier Inc		92	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	14	Grumm .60a	5	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Guardin .20	13	5	14½	14½	14½	
3⅛	1½	Guard Mtg		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10¼	7½	GlfLfHld .56	8	6 4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅛	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	6	810	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	14¼	GulfResrc 1	5	144	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
15⅛	13⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	193	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	21	GlfWn .60b	5	351	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
8½	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		292	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
102⅞	75	GlfW pf 3.87		3	95⅛	94	95⅛	+ 1⅛
47½	35⅛	GlfW pf2.50		5	47	46⅝	47	
6⅛	3½	Gulton Ind	12	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		H						
36	27⅛	Hack W 2.48	7	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .60	13	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
166	133⅛	Hallibtn 1.68	13	171	152	150⅛	151⅞	+ 2½
22⅛	16⅛	HamrlP 1.20	10	55	21⅞	21½	21½	
6⅞	3⅝	Hammond		14	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	14	27	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
28½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	22	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	
22	14⅛	HanesCp .76	8	109	21½	20¾	21⅛	
60⅛	43¾	Hanna 1.60	11	27	55	54¼	55	
26¾	22⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	7	27	23½	23⅛	23½	
9½	6⅝	Hardees	16	41	8	7⅞	7⅞	
40⅝	28	Harnish 1.40	5	52	36⅞	36½	36⅞	
14⅛	12¼	Harrah .26e	9	4	13½	13½	13½	
47⅝	33¾	Harris 1.40	13	21	47	46¾	46¾	
26⅝	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	7	34	26¼	26	26⅛	
14¼	9⅝	HartSMc .60	14	31	13¾	13½	13½	
24⅞	17⅛	HarteHk .45	13	21	24	23⅝	24	
17⅞	15⅞	HattSe 1.44e		7	16⅝	16¾	16¾	
24	22¼	HawEl 1.76	8	6	22½	22½	22½	
15¼	11¾	HayesAlb 1	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅝	3¾	Hazeltine	16	28	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
17	12⅝	Hecks .16	9	22	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	19	48	17	16⅝	16⅝	
12¼	9	HelmBr .52	7	28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
51¾	46⅝	HeinzH 1.36	11	181	48½	47½	48½	
32	28⅝	Heinz pf1.70		215	2 4	28⅝	29½	
9⅝	6½	Helene Curt	8	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅝	24¼	Hellerinl .84	10	20	25½	25¼	25¼	
123	105½	H'er pf4.07		5	108	108	108	
40¾	30¾	HelmerP .35	8	116	33	32½	33	
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		16	1½	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	6⅛	Heminc .44e		40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38	27¼	Hercules .80	45	237	34	34	34¼	
23¾	18½	HershyFd 1	9	18	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
59¾	46½	Heublin 1.20	17	116	53½	52¼	53½	
23¾	17⅝	Hession .80	7	8	23	22¾	23	
25⅝	22¼	Hesin pf1.60		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
117⅞	93½	HewltPk .30	35	174	106⅜	104¼	105¾	
7¾	4½	High Voltg	16	33	6½	6¼	6¼	
21¼	17½	Hillenbd .78	7	63	19	18¾	19	
19¼	17	HiltonHot n	13	54	17⅝	17¼	17½	
7⅛	4¼	HMW Ind	8	36	7	6⅞	6⅞	
28	20¾	Hobart .80	15	2	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
9⅝	5⅛	Hoff Elctrn	8	12	8¼	8	8¼	
20⅝	14¾	HoernrW .30	9	27	17⅛	17	17⅛	
20	14⅝	Holiday .40	14	1346	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
30	24⅞	HldyA 1.70t		2	25	25	25	
43¾	33⅝	HollyS 3.40e	3	9	40¼	40¼	40¼	
44⅝	32	Homestk 1a	20	113	42⅞	42½	42½	
56⅛	32¾	Honywll 1.40	15	458	49⅝	48¾	48⅞	
32⅝	21	HoovBll 1.36	8	5	29½	29½	29½	
3¾	1⅛	Horizon Cp		34	3	2⅞	3	
15¼	12⅝	HospAff .60t	8	22	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
28½	20⅝	HospCpA .24	10	48	23½	23¼	23½	
16	12½	Hostlntl .36		89	12¾	12½	12½	
13⅝	10¾	Houdail .80a	6	41	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅛	12¾	HougMif .72	7	14	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
20½	5⅝	HoushF 1.10	7	956	18	17¾	18	
36¾	30¾	HouF pf2.50		1	33½	33½	33½	
44⅞	35½	HouF pf2.37		12	40	39¾	40	
25	20¾	HousLP 1.56	7	278	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
63¾	48⅝	HousNGas 1	12	22	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
17⅞	14⅝	HowJohn .24	13	1001	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	
13¾	11	Hubbrd 1.20		22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	4½	HughHat .40	02	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
52½	38⅝	HughsTl .40	13	267	46⅛	44⅝	45¾	
15⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	9	32	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
31⅝	15¾	HuttnEF .60	6	45	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅝	21	HuttnEF wt		2	21½	21½	21½	
17⅝	12½	Huyck .40	22	77	13¾	13¾	13¾	
14⅝	8⅝	Hydromtl .36	8	121	15	14¾	15	
		I						
20⅝	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	7	59	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
92¾	75	ICInds pf 6		19	82½	81¼	81½	
41½	33⅝	ICInd pf3.50		103	38¾	38	38½	
5¾	3⅛	ICN Pharm		537	5¼	4⅝	5	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	39	26¾	26½	26¾	
18½	13¾	IdealBasic 1	8	40	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
9½	6⅛	IdeaToy .26t	7	32	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅝	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	44	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
50	47	IlPow pf4.12		z100	48	48	48	
28½	25½	IlPow pf2.35		z20	27	27	27	
30	21	ITW .50	22	5	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
14⅝	10¼	ImpICpA .30	6	33	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
40¾	35⅝	INA Cp 2.10	15	79	37½	36½	37¼	
19½	16¾	INA In 1.59e		5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
6⅞	4¾	Income Cap		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9⅝	8⅞	IncCCp .80e		12	9¾	9¾	9¾	
24¼	19⅝	IndianGas 2	8	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
112¼	102	IndM pf 12		z140	108½	108¼	108½	
81½	67½	IndiM pf7.76		z50	77	77	77	
22⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	72	21¼	20⅞	21¼	

(Continued from Page 12).

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Stockholm/Kingdom of Sweden

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7¾% Loan 1976/1983

Offering Price: 100%

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SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft

WOOD GUNDY LIMITED

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 23, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1000	Abby Glen	325	315	315	
9735	Abitibi	$13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
1100	Acklands	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9150	Agnico E	460	450	460	
500	Agra Ind	$7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
6884	Alta Gas A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1500	Algo Cent	$14	14	14	
400	Alminex	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
40	Argus C pr	$15	15	15	— ⅛
6275	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10491	BP Can	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
500	Banister C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1817	Bank N S	$39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
450	Baton B	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12711	Bell Canad	$45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
930	Beth Cop A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2215	Block Bros	375	370	370	— 15
3300	Bovis Cor	94	92	92	+ 2
740	Bralor Res	235	230	235	— 3
10350	Bramalea	$6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22046	Brameda	200	195	200	+ 1
61350	Brenda M	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
1200	Bridger	430	420	425	— 10
500	BC Forest	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
961	BC Phone	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6054	Brunswk	55	490	490	— 10
550	Budd Auto	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1100	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
100	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24100	Cal Pow A	$28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
2645	Camflo	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
925	Campau A	$5	5	5	— ⅛
6450	C Nor West	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
330	C Pakrs C	$23	23	23	
860	Can Perm	$17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
1500	C Tung	285	280	281	— 9
410	Cdn Cel	$7½	7½	7½	— ½
100	CGE	$27½	27½	27½	
3420	Cl Bk Com	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
1327	Cdn Tire A	$48	48	48	— ⅛
6150	C Utilies	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1600	Canbra	400	390	390	— 5
150	Candel Oil	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— 1
830	Cassiar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
900	Celanese	$6⅛	5⅞	6	
1200	Chieftan D	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1060	Coch Will	37	37	37	+ 2
850	C Holiday I	315	310	310	— 5
2800	Con Bldg	251	251	251	
1800	Con Distrb	395	385	395	+ 5
4768	Cons Gas	$11⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
700	Craigmt	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1035	Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2150	Cyprus	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
122	Denison	$58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
550	Dickmsn	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1190	Dofasco A	$27	26	26⅛	— ⅛
250	Dom Store	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
300	Du Pont	$19	19	19	— 1
400	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
200	East Mal	230	230	230	+ 4
1000	Electro A	435	435	435	+ 5
1700	Emco	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3070	Falcon C	$81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ⅛
2346	Falcon	$41¼	40¼	41¼	+ ⅛
500	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1100	Francana	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
50	G Distrb A	$8	8	8	— ½
11670	Gnt Mascot	175	163	171	— 4
4400	Gibraltar	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
30	Graft G	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
3900	Granduc	195	188	192	+ 9
125	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2000	GL Paper	$28	28	28	+ ⅛
400	Gt W Life	$36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
500	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
300	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3700	Hambro C	265	260	260	+ 5
1141	Harlequin	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2440	Hawker S	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
394	Hayes D A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5775	H Bay Co	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
67	Hur Erl A	$22	22	22⅛	— ⅛
2025	IAC	$19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
780	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
300	Inf Mogul	270	270	270	
4420	Inpr Pipe	$13	12⅝	13	
1500	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
230	Jannock	$6	6	6	
12371	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
2050	Kaps Tran	197	192	192	— 3
61710	Koffler A	445	430	445	
320	Labatt A	$17	16⅞	17	
225	Lab Min	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ 1⅛
812	LOnt Cem	410	405	410	+ 5
300	LL Lac	$16	16	16	
16	Lob Co A	485	485	485	— 35
160	Lob Co B	485	485	485	+ 10
1350	Loeb M	300	295	295	— 10
924	Mclan H A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8993	MB Ltd	$22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4200	M Lf Mills	$27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
759	Margmi A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
100	McGraw H	475	475	475	
500	Mct Stor A	$15	15	15	
10725	Moore	$47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
100	Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
200	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	— ⅛
10713	Noranda A	$36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
68638	Norcen	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2500	Nowsco W	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4800	OSF Ind	375	355	375	+ 5
1200	Orchan A	270	270	270	— 5
725	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
4500	Pamour A	415	405	410	+ 5
12232	PanCan P	$21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
1000	Patino N V	$13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
199	Petrofina	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
850	Pine Point	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
600	Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1234	Placer	$24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
2000	Que Sturg	130	130	130	
2500	Rayrock	79	79	79	— 4
159	Redpath A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
1062	Reed Oslr A	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
300	Reichhold	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15000	Revnu Prp	75	72	75	
400	Rothman	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
4595	Shell Can	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
8150	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4577	Siebens	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
200	Sigma	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9459	Simpsons	$7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
512	Simpson S	$10	10	10	
65	Talcorp	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
400	Southm A	$24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
100	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3073	Stelco A	$29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
400	Steep R	205	205	205	— 5
66400	Sondale O	$10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
1600	Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
900	Teck Cor A	420	415	415	— 10
919	Teck Cor B	340	330	335	+ 5
900	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2443	Tex Can	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
2600	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5458	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
470	Traders A	$14	13⅝	13⅝	
1941	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4296	TrCan PL	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
800	Un Carbid	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2270	UGas A	$8	8	8	
1000	Union Oil	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
400	U Keno	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30700	U Siscoe	$8⅛	85	8⅛	+ ⅛
2100	Upp Can	131	131	131	
9955	Voyager P	$12⅛	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
450	Wardwd	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1125	Wstburne	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25350	West Mine	410	395	405	+ 35
600	Westmise	$24	24	24	
150	Weston	$18	18	18	
2899	Willroy	172	172	172	— 6
400	Woodwd A	$20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
2800	Yk Bear	235	230	235	+ 4
2700	Yukon C	161	155	161	+ 6

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
967	Algoma	$ 25	24⅝	24⅝	— 1⅛
150	Asbestos	$ 28	28	28	
2188	Bank Mont	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1575	Bombard	203	200	200	— 5
275	Cdn Indust	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2209	Con Bath	$ 37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
400	Crn Zell A	$ 17	17	17	— ⅛
3450	Dom Bridge	$ 32	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
2000	Fncl Co	$ 200	200	200	
400	Imasco	$ 27	26⅛	27	
3500	Ivaco	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
100	Laur Fin	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1630	Molson A	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1630	Molson B	$ 16	16	16	— ⅛
100	Mont Trust	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
633	Power Cp	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
200	Price Co	$ 17	17	17	
750	Rolland A	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2533	Royal Bank	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
1800	Steinberg A	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
2100	Zellers	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	102.70	102.80	105.80
Brussels	127.87	128.05	133.02
Frankfurt	158.19	158.52	159.68
London 30	389.10	391.30	417.40
London 500	172.65	170.46	179.18
Milan	80.15	81.16	91.37
Paris	104.70	105.60	112.10
Sydney	465.82	468.65	472.91
Tokyo (n)	343.21	343.09	343.29
Tokyo (o)	4626.47	4625.74	4684.25
Zurich	300.20	299.10	304.00

(n) new. (o) old.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—81

Abbott Labs	Esmark	Paperc[illegible]
Allied Super	Fairmont	Penney[illegible]
Amax 5.25pf	Fairmont pf	Pennzoi[illegible]
Amax 3pf	Fed Mogul	Pennzol[illegible]
AGIns 30pf	FePa 1.20pf	PhilaEl[illegible]
Am Stand	Fstlnt Bcsh	PhilVan[illegible]
AmStd pfA	Gamb Skog	Redman[illegible]
Anaconda	Gn Dynam	Robshw[illegible]
AvcoCp pf	Gifford Hill	Rockwe[illegible]
Bausch Lb	Handy Har	Royal[illegible]
Beldg Hem	Harsco Cp	Sears[illegible]
Bemis Co	HudsBay A	Seafrai[illegible]
Best Prod	Hydromet	Shell O[illegible]
Carrier Cp	IncCap Cum	Skyline
Cin Milcrn	IndiM 8.68pf	Stacey[illegible]
Citicorp	James Fred	Stanley[illegible]
Colt Indust	Jantzen Inc	Stride[illegible]
Colind pf D	JimWalt 3pf	Sundstr[illegible]
Cone Mills	Koehrg pf H	Sundstr[illegible]
Conf Cp ptA	Koppers pf	Super[illegible]
ContIll Cp	Kresge SS	Sybron
CrwnZell pf	Libby O Frd	UnPac[illegible]
CTS Corp	Marathn Oil	UnPac[illegible]
Data Genl	Medusa Cp	UniFirs[illegible]
Dresser Ind	Mercant Str	Wall[illegible]
Eaton Cp pf	Meredith Cp	War S[illegible]
Echlin Mfg	Northrop Cp	Weyerh[illegible]

NEW LOWS—12

Bandag Inc	Fluor pfB	Nwstl[illegible]
Emery Air	Gen Mills	Skaggs
Empire Gas	Howrd John	Textl[illegible]
Fla Pow	Nat Chemsh	Zapata[illegible]

Currency Rates

March 23, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.7020	5.20	105.695*	57.20*	32.20y	—	6.9760*	108.75*	44.37*
Brussels (c)	38.60	74.625	15.142	8.22	4.6175*	14.2635	—	15.18	6.3575
Frankfurt	2.5610	4.9325	—	54.42*	3.061x	94.83*	6.603*	100.01*	42.67*
London (a)	1.92625	—	4.9270	9.0625	1.610	5.195	74.375	4.9330	11.7667
Milan	841.75	1618.75	328.25	176.00	—	311.66	21.625	328.65	136.12
Paris	4.7075	9.0815	184.560*	—	5.60875x	174.700*	12.1775*	184.700*	77.450*
Zurich	2.5600	4.9300	100.01*	54.31*	0.3063*	94.74*	6.56*	—	41.9*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0025; Escudo: 29.13; Israeli £: 7.32; Peseta: 67.085; Schilling: 18.235; Sw. krona: 4.4070; Yen: 299.70; Belgian financial franc: 40.65; Canadian $: 0.9849; Hong Kong $: 4.9665.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (x) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

March 23, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	337	Matsu E. Wks.	384
Canon	355	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	132
Dai Nip. Print.	489	Mitsubi Corp.	483
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	430
Fuji Photo	504	Mitsukoshi	444
Hitachi	210	Nippon Elec.	212
Honda Motor	765	Sharp	361
C. Itoh	335	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air L.	1,870	Sony Corp.	2,880
Kansai El. P.	735	Sumitomo Bk.	336
Kao Soap	208	Taisho Marine	236
Kirin Brewery	346	Takeda Chem.	217
Komatsu	338	Teijin	174
Kubota	244	Tokio Marine	393
Matsu Ind.	642	Toray	179
		Toyota Motor	730

*-Ex. Div.

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1976

S. Proposes Broad Tariff Cuts

Duties Could Fall As Much as 60%

VA, March 23 (NYT).—
ited States presented to-
the world trade negotia-
rs a formula by which in-
ed countries would cut
riffs by as much as 60

ormula was described as
matical equation" that
d both across-the-board,
reductions, by an agreed
ge and adjusting the size
uts in order to achieve
ization" by narrowing
nd between high-level and
tariff rates.

seeking a "significant
eduction" of tariff duties
se the price of foreign
r consumers. Washing-
posal is aimed at "sub-
y reducing" those that
he range in which fall
rity of tariff rates, a U.S.
d said. Most of the goods
y the industrialized coun-
subjected to these tariffs
from 5 to 15 per cent,
g to U.S. sources.

ormula was said to be
mbitious" than that used
egotiating basis at the
round of tariff-cutting
e last major multina-
ade conference that was
lly concluded in 1967.
mments then were pledged
50-per-cent across-the-
riff cuts with a minimum
tions. However, the cuts
strial products averaged
per cent.

rade Act adopted by the
gress in 1974 authorized
inistration to offer, at
93-nation talks, to reduce
60 per cent present tariff
over 5 per cent, and to
entirely those of 5 per
less.

was no immediate reac-
m Washington's major
partners after William
leader of the U.S. delega-
d finished his presenta-
the closed-door meeting.
said the other delega-
nted time to study it.
ped in Washington in
cussions with business
and congressional ad-
he long-awaited proposal
ed to stimulate the slow-
alks that were officially
in September 1973 by a
al session of the General
nt on Tariffs and Trade.
er, there are "many
of negotiations ahead
a accord can be expected
iff-cutting formula, con-
sources said. The United
id its plan was presented
cussion and negotiations
toward eventual agree-
the coming months."
uropean Economic Com-
has had before the con-
a proposal by which a
uld be cut by its actual
his means that a tariff now fixed at 20 per cent would be sliced by 20 per cent, with further 20-per-cent reductions possible if deeper cuts were desired.

The EEC has always favored the "harmonization" of tariff schedules by insisting that the higher duties should be reduced the most. This was a source of conflict at the Kennedy round between it and the United States, which prefers across-the-board tariff cutting.

By including a "harmonization" element in its formula the United States apparently desired to seek some common ground that would avoid a repetition of the earlier disputes in Washington's plan. Above-average tariff rates would be cut more and below-average rates would be reduced less than the middle-ground ones.

The United States said its tariff plan represented a "major initiative." This initiative focuses on trade between industrialized nations, but Mr. Walker drew attention to earlier U.S. assurances concerning a desire to provide more secure and easier access for the goods of the poorer countries to the home markets of industrialized nations.

Trade Surplus Declines In West Germany in Month

By James Furlong

BONN, March 23 (AP-DJ).—The West German trade surplus posted a surprisingly large drop in February, as export gains were outweighed by increased imports.

The Federal Statistics Office reported today that the February surplus fell to 2.195 billion deutsche marks from a disappointing 2.495 billion DM in January. In February, 1975, the surplus totaled 3.494 billion DM.

The foreign-exchange market had awaited an "unsatisfactory" surplus of 2.4 billion to 2.7 billion DM—compared with a monthly average of 3.696 billion DM in 1975—but even this modest expectation was disappointed. As the market hastily reconsidered its generally optimistic assumptions about the course of the nation's international trade for the rest of the year, the dollar gained rapidly against the mark, closing in Frankfurt at 2.5610 DM, up from 2.5510 prior to announcement of the figures and 2.5395 yesterday.

Exports in February totaled 19.118 billion DM, up 3.7 per cent from 18.443 billion DM in January and up 7.7 per cent from 17.746 billion DM a year earlier. Imports gained more strongly, however. The February total was 16.923 billion DM, up 6.1 per cent from 15.948 billion DM in January and up 18.7 per cent from 14.252 billion DM in February, 1975.

The surplus in the first two months of 1976 dwindled to 4.69 billion DM from 7.1 billion DM a year earlier, as exports rose 5.9 per cent and imports soared 17.2 per cent.

Disregarding seasonal factors, the January-February surplus implies a total for the year of 28.1 billion DM, sharply down from the 1975 figure of 37.2 billion DM. The government has been projecting that the 1976 surplus would be about unchanged from that of the preceding year.

The figures produced a variety of market interpretations. One dealer said he expected imports to continue increasing as the country pulls out of its recession, producing a consistently narrowed trade surplus. But the consensus in Frankfurt appeared to be that exports will post sharper gains as prosperity returns to major customer nations and that the shrunken surplus is a temporary phenomenon.

A government analyst said that sharply increased imports apparently reflect inventory-building associated with the nation's economic upturn. This process takes place against a background of rising raw-material prices that add to import bills.

Inventory-building is likely to slow later in the year, he said, adding that an expected recovery in industrialized countries is likely to compensate for cooling demand for German goods in oil-producing countries and East-bloc nations.

He concluded that the trade surplus for the year still is considered likely to be about the same as in 1975, though it could be "a bit lower."

The February current account —comprising merchandise trade, services and transfer payments— showed a surplus of 700 million DM, against surpluses of 300 million DM in January and 1.9 billion DM a year earlier. In the first two months, the current account was about 1 billion DM in surplus, down from a surplus of 3.7 billion DM a year earlier.

Jobless Rate Fall in U.K. 1st in 2 Years

Government Cautions Problems Still Remain

LONDON, March 23 (AP-DJ).—Britain reported a drop in its monthly unemployment figures today, the first such decline on a seasonally adjusted basis in two years.

The seasonally adjusted jobless total as of March 11 was 1,226,700, or 5.3 per cent of the work force, down 5,700 from a month earlier. Seasonally adjusted unemployment last declined in March 1974, when the jobless total was about 575,000, or 2.5 per cent of the work force.

Employment Secretary Michael Foot said the March figures "are a great relief and appear to follow the trend that first became noticeable last month." However, he warned that "we have a long way to go before we can say we have defeated unemployment."

"I want to caution everybody against false optimism. We need to see a marked improvement in the jobless totals for many months before we can be sure that we are winning the battle," he said.

The latest statistics are expected to give a major boost to government efforts to retain worker support for its wage-restraint and counter-inflation policies.

Total unemployment on March 11 was 1,284,915, or 5.5 per cent of the work force, down 19,501 or 0.1 per cent from a month earlier. Excluding school leavers, the jobless total dropped 12,752 to 1,261,574 in the latest period, the first monthly decline in this category since early 1974.

Another encouraging factor was that vacancies notified to government employment offices rose for the second consecutive month. Job vacancies March 5 totaled 122,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, up 8,500 from a month earlier. In February, vacancies had risen 2,400.

Unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis has risen by nearly 500,000 persons in the last 12 months. However, after monthly increases averaging about 40,000 from October to January, the rise in February slowed to 22,000.

Company Report

Gamble Skogmo

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	460.00	401.10
Profits	13.60	10.70
Per Share	3.00	2.44
Share dil.	2.63	2.04
Year		
Revenue	1,559.00	1,487.50
Profits	22.60	26.00
Per Share	4.82	5.52
Share dil.	4.38	4.73

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BICC Announces Rights Issue

British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. (BICC) plans to raise £19.95 million through offering shareholders rights to buy one new share for every five held at a price of 87 pence a share. BICC's shares are currently quoted at 109 pence on the London Stock Exchange. The new shares will not rank for BICC's final dividend of 4.36 pence a share for 1975. On the increased capital, the company indicated it intends to maintain in 1976 the same total dividend per share as paid for 1975. BICC is a major cable manufacturer. It also produces metals and has extensive construction operations. The new shares will not be offered to U.S. or Canadian shareholders. But rights to new shares will be sold for the benefit of North American shareholders. General Cable Corp. of the United States owns 10.2 per cent of BICC's outstanding shares. The rights issue will provide the company with further permanent finance which will strengthen its balance sheet and put it in a better position to raise additional finance for existing operations and development of its business, the company says.

North Sea Oil Expenses Climb

Phillips Petroleum has raised its estimate of the cost of its North Sea development program to $4.25 billion to $4.5 billion from $3.5 billion to $4 billion, citing increased equipment costs, higher wages and inflation. The company also says that its Norwegian North Sea oil production and capital spending will be sharply higher this year, and that weather has delayed deliveries of its North Sea natural gas. William Doupe, president and chief operating officer, says production of crude oil from the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian North Sea probably will average 300,000 to 325,000 barrels a day in 1976, up from 1975's average of 190,000 barrels daily. Phillips, the 11th largest U.S. oil company, operates the Ekofisk production for the Phillips Norway group, in which it owns a 37-per-cent interest. Principal factors in the production increase are the completion of the crude-oil pipeline in October to Teesside, England, and the changeover, expected later this month, of production to a 20-inch pipeline from a 10-inch line. The Phillips executive adds that deliveries of natural gas from the Ekofisk field to Emden, West Germany, originally scheduled to start this fall, will begin early next year because weather has delayed construction of compression stations along the pipeline.

U.K. Firm Bids for U.S. Company

BTR Ltd. of London has made an offer to acquire the business and assets of SW Industries Inc. of the United States for $30 million cash, equivalent to $42 per share of SW common stock. BTR, formerly known as BTR Leyland Industries Ltd., makes various rubber products for industry. SW Industries makes roll coverings for various industries, web-handling machinery and materials-handling equipment. BTR says its proposal has received the initial approval of the SW Industries board. The planned transaction requires Bank of England approval.

Arab Group Eyes Paris Hotels

Cia. Italiana dei Grandi Alberghi (CIGA), the Italian hotel group, is discussing with an unidentified "Arab group" the sale of its hotels in France. The Italian group holds 88.3 per cent of Sté Nouvelle du Grand Hotel, which owns three four-star hotels in Paris—the Grand Hotel, the Meurice and the Prince de Galles. CIGA says the talks are "going well," but declines to give any further details.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Earnings Rise

Profits at Gold Fields Halved in Six Months

LONDON, March 23 (AP-DJ).—Net profits at Consolidated Gold Fields were halved in the six months ended Dec. 31, the company reported today.

Earnings fell to £7.11 million from £14.7 million in the year-ago period while revenues tumbled 21 per cent to £25.07 million from £36.36 million.

Consolidated's main activities cover mining finance and the management and administration of companies operating in mining, construction materials, industry and commerce. It has extensive interests in South Africa, North America, Australia and Britain.

The company attributed the setback to its mining company operations, particularly to the current difficulties of some of the group's major Australian mining enterprises.

It said the Australian Copper Mines, Mount Lyell and Gunpowder, incurred "significant losses" due to increased costs and depressed metal prices.

It said the earnings of Renison Ltd., an Australian tin mining affiliate, were "badly affected" by export quotas imposed by the International Tin Council and by reduced domestic consumption.

Consolidated said it expects its pre-tax profit for the second half of fiscal 1976 to be better than the £19.13 million of the first half.

Presenting the bank's annual report, he said that in view of the sharp profit increase, the bank plans to propose an increase in the 1975 dividend to 10 DM per share from 9 DM paid for 1974.

The balance sheet volume of the combined mortgage and commercial bank group rose to 48.73 billion DM in 1975 from 41.22 billion DM in 1974, Mr. Premauer said. He added that Bayerische Vereinsbank group is now the fifth largest banking concern in West Germany.

Currency Pressures Abate

LONDON, March 23 (Reuters).—Steady dismantling of speculative currency positions continued to relieve the recent pressure on the European joint float today, and assisted sterling, the lira and French franc, dealers reported.

The Belgian franc and Danish krone recovered further in the joint float. The system's total fluctuation spread between the strongest and weakest members, currently the deutsche mark and guilder, respectively, contracted to 1 1/2 per cent compared with the maximum 2 1/4-per-cent limit which was tested severely during last week's unrest.

The mark dropped to 2.5610 against the dollar from 2.5395, losing fresh ground after the lower German trade surplus reported for February.

The Belgian convertible franc traded at 38.60 in terms of dollars from 38.65 yesterday and is now only some 3/8 per cent below the mark in the float, dealers said.

Sterling traded higher at $1.9263 from $1.9211 yesterday and the French franc rose to 4.7075 against the dollar from 4.711 yesterday. The franc reduced its depreciation against the mark since the withdrawal from the float to

(Continued on Page 13.)

Stocks Rally; Gain Is Best In Two Weeks

But Analysts Caution Against Over-Optimism

NEW YORK, March 23 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored their best gain in two weeks, but some analysts cautioned against reading too much into the rally.

They agreed that the main thrust of the market's rise stemmed from the optimistic outlook for the U.S. economy, including the likelihood that first-quarter corporate profits will make pleasant reading.

However, they suggested that with volume still hovering well below the 30-million-share daily average earlier in the year it did not exactly mean the wild enthusiasm of January and February had returned.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 13.14 to 995.43. At 3 p.m. it was ahead 7.32 points.

Volume totaled 22.45 million shares, compared with 19.41 million shares yesterday.

Du Pont was up 3 1/2 to 148 1/4, Searle climbed 1 7/8 to 16 7/8 in heavy trading.

Other strong features included Sears, ahead 1 5/8 to 76, Procter & Gamble 2 3/4 to 88 3/4, Exxon 1 5/8 to 91 3/8, Digital Equipment 5 3/8 to 173 1/4, Kodak 3 1/8 to 115 5/8, IBM 3 3/4 to 262, and Getty Oil 3 1/4 to 165.

Norfolk & Western dropped 3 1/4 to 76. Marley was down 2 to 44 1/2, and General Signal was off 1 to 41 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. Options also firmed. Options volume swelled to 40,344 contracts from 21,982 contracts a day earlier.

The Amex index rose 0.56 to 103.88.

In Chicago, farm futures prices retreated. The heavy selling reduced the expected impact of reports of heavy corn exports.

Volume on the Chicago Board Options Exchange rose to 77,705 contracts from 57,168 yesterday. Most active was Kodak/April 110 with 2,017 contracts traded and closing at 5, up 3.

In the bond market, prices turned lower, giving up most of the gains recorded earlier in the day.

Dealers said the afternoon pattern reflected some profit-taking and probably consolidation of recent sharp gains.

Nevertheless, they said, the market is still basically firm and is likely to maintain an upward pattern as long as the Federal Reserve allows the federal funds rate to continue around current levels of about 4 3/4 per cent.

ibai: Tiny Sheikhdom Thrives by Thinking Big

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BAI—There are richer places in the
il-rich gulf, but this is where the
n is.

sleepy town of perhaps 20,000 a few
les ago, Dubai's population has swell-
300,000. It has gone from the pearling
through gold smuggling to today's
oom.

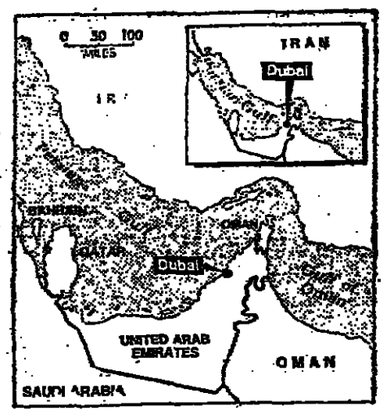
e atmosphere is still somewhat gold
—"black gold" now—and sidewalks still
few and far between. But if you can
id your way through the Cadillac
pers, you can window-shop as ex-
ively in this sheikhdom as anywhere in
world: diamonds from Cartier, fashions
Jacques Fath, Rolls Royces and Rolex
hes, for openers.

one is lucky enough to find a first-
hotel room, the rent starts at $50 a
for a single, breakfast not included.

ibai is making it big, despite its
tively modest assets, in a part of the
d where oil wealth has created all man-
of enormities. The reason is that its
r, Sheikh Rashid, thinks big himself.

few miles up the gulf, the island
khdom of Bahrain is equally poised to
off on the oil boom. It is equipped
er than Dubai in that it has a settled,
educated population. But the Bah-
is think small: They have permitted 27
ks to open modest offices for offshore
king, and are already afraid this will
too much of a strain on their talent,
sing and other resources.

heikh Rashid, however, already has 36
ks operating here and undoubtedly
ld welcome more if not otherwise
rained by the United Arab Emirates
eration, of which Dubai is a member.
he climate he has created has acted
a magnet, drawing men and money
n all over the world to Dubai rather
n to Abu Dhabi, the capital of the
ited Arab Emirates (UAE). His own
siness acumen—he once dabbled in gold
ggling and is now heavily involved in
l estate and industrial investments—



is complemented by his legendary far-sightedness.

Long before the petrodollars began flooding in, Sheikh Rashid was deepening the "creek," the tidal inlet on which the town is built, and expanding his port from nine to 16 berths.

The result: Dubai is the only port in the gulf where cargo ships can turn around in four days. The waiting time elsewhere runs to months. This has led to a boom in transit trade here, with cargo being transferred from freighters to graceful dhows which carry it into the clogged ports up and down the gulf.

Industrially, Dubai is just starting its own great leap forward. The key aspect so far is the world's largest drydock complex, which should be ready within two years and at a cost far exceeding the $200 million it is programmed to cost.

The drydock will have three berths, including one which can take a million-ton tanker—something not even built yet. But the big berth can be compartmentalized to take up to three smaller ships. If there is no overhaul business, all three berths can be converted into regular cargo berths, thus cutting even further the already quick turnaround time at Dubai port.

Sheikh Rashid has gone ahead with his project despite the unconcealed anger of his fellow Arabs. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) has decided to build a smaller, less imaginative drydock in Bahrain.

It asked Sheikh Rashid to halt his project. Instead, he withdrew from OAPEC. "We thought of the project three years before OAPEC did," he said.

The drydock is just the start. The Sheikh has broken ground for a 150,000-ton aluminum smelter (cost, $400 million). Canadians are building a $250-million plant for liquefying petroleum gas.

Port expansion will cost another $300 million, the Trade Center another $150 million, and Sheikh Rashid is sinking $160 million into property development.

How does he do it? Sheikh Rashid is blasting ahead on a relatively modest oil income of some $960 million last year, about one-fourth of what Sheikh Zayed receives in Abu Dhabi.

A third of this is swallowed up by current expenses, and then there is his private army, the 2,500-man Dubai defense force.

He has problems, to be sure. One is Dubai's modern international airport. It was completed five years ago, and already is too small to handle the traffic.

But Sheikh Rashid professes to see few clouds on the horizon.

"It makes me happy to see the schemes going on and the country prospering," he said recently.

"The people are busier than ever before. In the old days, they used to dive for pearls for four or five months, and then do nothing for the rest of the year."

But does he long for the good old days, when gold smuggling was at its peak and life had a strong element of risk to it?

"It's no more," Rashid said simply. Then almost as an afterthought: "Besides, it all started in Kuwait. We only got the bad reputation."

© Los Angeles Times.

Motor Said to Eye ing Japan Engines

KYO, March 23 (Reuters).
Motor vice-president Don-
astian and seven other
tives are now in Japan for
-week visit to examine the
ese motor industry, Ford
ials here said today.

y declined to disclose the
se of the visit but industry
s said it was to explore the
ility of purchasing Jap-
car engines and parts for
1977-model compact cars.

Bayerische Vereinsbank Profit Up

MUNICH, March 23 (AP-DJ).—After-tax profit of Bayerische Vereinsbank group rose to 124.96 million deutsche marks in 1975 from 90.38 million DM in 1974, Werner Premauer, management board spokesman, said today.

France to Tighten Consumer Credit

PARIS, March 23 (Reuters).—France plans to tighten consumer credit terms to counteract a new upsurge in inflation and to release additional industrial capacity for exports, official sources said today.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade will discuss the measures with other ministers at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting and give details later to the parliamentary Finance Commission, the sources said.

In addition, Mr. Fourcade will present a series of modifications to state budgetary receipts and expenses for 1976, designed to keep this year's budget in balance, they said.

Both the balanced budget plan and the tightening of consumer credit are intended to strengthen monetary control in defense of the floating franc, the sources said.

Last September the government relaxed installment-purchase credit terms to boost the economy, but demand has recovered to such an extent that in some sectors, such as the car industry, delivery delays are long and goods are held back from export markets, they said.

The measures are expected to concern technical terms of credit but not interest rates, which are considered satisfactory at present levels.

Zaire Gets IMF Loans

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund today authorized two credits totaling about $113 million to Zaire.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUKKOS REGION

B.P. 48 KSAR EL KEBIR

SOLICITATION FOR INTERNATIONAL BIDS No. 1/76.

The Head of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos region will receive, until 9 Joumada II 1396 (June 1, 1976), at noon, price offers for the supply and laying of electro-mechanical equipment for the pumping stations SP 1 SP 2 for the irrigation of the R'mel area (1,500 ha.).

The Tender file may be obtained from the headquarters of the ORMVAL, Ksar El Kebir, against Five Hundred Dirhams (500 DH).

KSAR EL KEBIR, March 5, 1976.
The Director of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos Region,
Signed: LAHLOU Othmane.

COMMUNIQUE
The Office of His HIGHNESS PRINCE MOHAMED ben SAOUD ben ABDEL AZIZ disclaims any commercial relationship or otherwise with the establishment of Dr. AHMED FAHIM.

Midland Bank Group

Midland Bank Limited, one of Britain's leading banking groups, has just published its Report and Accounts for 1975 and the Annual Statement to Shareholders of the Chairman, The Right Hon. Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead, PC, GCB, MVO.

PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	£82,385,000
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	£32,233,000
RETAINED PROFIT	£17,546,000
ASSETS EXCEED	£10,364,000,000

OVER 3,600 BRANCHES AND OFFICES

The Group includes:
Midland Bank Limited
Clydesdale Bank Limited
Northern Bank Limited
Bland Payne Holdings Limited
Forward Trust Limited
Griffin Factors Limited
Guyerzeller Zurmont Bank AG
London American Finance Corporation Limited
Midland Bank Finance Corporation Limited
Midland Bank Trust Company Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (Incorporating Drayton)
The Thomas Cook Group Limited

Principal Associated Banks and Companies
Banque Européenne de Crédit SA
Capel Court Corporation Limited
Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation Limited
European-American Banking Corporation
European-American Bank & Trust Company
European-Asian Bank
European Banking Company Limited
European Banks International Company (EBIC)
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited
Midland and International Banks Limited
The Joint Credit Card Company Limited (Access)
UBAF Limited

Copies of the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from: The Secretary, Midland Bank Limited, Head Office, Poultry, London EC2P 2BX, England.

Midland Bank Group

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 23

Columns: — 1976 — High. Low. | Stocks and Div in $ | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | 3 p.m. Quot. | Ch'ge prev. Close

(Continued from Page 10.)

Market Summaries

March 23, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Searle GD	549,500	17	+2
Citicorp	265,100	35¾	+1⅛
StdOil Cal	263,600	32¾	+1½
Am Home	260,000	35¾	+1¼
Alleg Pw	251,200	17⅞	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	225,000	25⅛	+ ⅜
MinnMM	202,000	62	
Hous Fabric	200,400	11¼	+ ½
Un Camp	200,430	89¼	-1¼
Royal Dut	171,700	47⅞	+1⅜
Pfizer	171,000	28⅞	+1⅛
CentSo West	164,100	15	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	159,900	24½	+1¼
Anaconda	155,700	26⅛	+ ¼
Gen Motors	154,500	69	+ ¼

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	22.45	19.41
Advances	939	702
Declines	562	725
Unchanged	366	445
Total issues	1867	1872
New 1976 highs	81	74
New 1976 lows	12	19

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	982.05	997.01	978.32	995.43	+13.14
20 Trn	207.10	210.01	205.21	208.24	+ 1.57
15 Util	86.98	87.62	86.27	87.14	+ 0.16
65 Stk	300.18	304.34	298.42	303.17	+ 3.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.55	53.85	54.55	+0.74
Industrials	60.96	60.14	60.96	+0.94
Transportation	39.05	38.78	39.05	+0.33
Utilities	35.53	35.41	35.53	+0.15
Finance	53.61	53.13	53.61	+0.51

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 22	151,476	406,943	2,381
Mar 19	138,671	347,448	1,644
Mar 18	142,026	361,284	1,811
Mar 17	167,381	336,082	1,257
Mar 16	155,836	386,867	1,515
Mar 15	177,898	443,958	2,279

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Presley Co	150,300	18¾	+1⅛
Champ Ho	88,100	6⅛	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	74,200	31⅛	+1⅝
Instrum Sys	71,200	1¼	- ⅛
Nat Patent	65,600	11⅛	- ⅛
Kaiser Ind	49,700	12⅛	- ¼
PanOcean O	47,300	14⅞	
Dynalect Co	46,000	5⅝	+ ⅛
Buttes Gas	44,000	24⅞	+ ¾
Goon Ind	40,400	2⅞	- ⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,740,000
Stock sales year ago 2,019,320

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.88	103.29	103.88	+0.56

U.S. Commodity Prices

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Carl Gewirtz
on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 23

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4⅝	AAV Cos .28	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	5½	AbrdMf .40b	25	10	7	6⅞	7	
	4⅝	Aberden Pet	14	3	5	5	5	
	1	Acme Hami		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	1⅜	Acme Prec	9	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
		Action .15e	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		AdobeOil .16	17	21	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
		A&EPlast P	6	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
	1	Aegis Corp	10	32	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
		AeroFlo .15e	4	30	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
		Aeronca Inc	16	22	2¾	2½	2⅝	
		AffilCap .08t		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		Affil Hsp .24	7	31	7½	7⅜	7½+	¼
		Affil Pub .48	7	8	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
		After Six .16	7	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
		AIC Photo		28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
		AirpxEl .40e	8	60	11¾	11½	11¾+	¼
		Alaska Airl	4	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Alba Waldn	7	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Alleghy Airl		19	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
		AllegA pfC 3		1	25	25	25	
		AllianT .36e	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		AlldArt Ind		40	1⅞	1½	1⅝+	⅛
		AlldThr 1.40	7	2	24⅜	24	24 —	⅜
		Allamil Cp	7	17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
	11-16	Altec Corp	15	9	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
	¼	Altec Cp wt		26	⅜	9-16	9-16	
		AMAX wt		9	11¾	11	11¾+	⅛
		sHessLL wt		20	¼	⅛	¼	
		AmBiltr .50	6	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		AmBusP .36	13	5	10	9¾	9¾—	¼
		A GerFd .34	7	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
		Amint Picl	5	9	5	4⅞	5	
		A Israel .25r	6	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
		AMaizeA .40	4	60	12⅜	12	12 —	⅜
		AMaizeB .40	4	15	12¼	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
		Am Mf 2.70e	5	2	48¾	48⅛	48⅛—	½
		AmMot Inns		5	5⅜	5	5⅛—	⅛
		A Precs .20a	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		A SafEq .11t	8	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
		AmSci Eng	20	61	12¾	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
		AmUtilS .72		7	9½	9½	9½	
		AMIC Cp	11	5	15⅝	15⅛	15¼—	¼
		AndreR .28e	10	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
		AnploC .12e	9	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		Ancon .12	9	4	5	4⅞	5	
		Anthony .16t	10	62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	½
		Apolld Data	14	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
		Aquit Co .30	18	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
		Ariz CL .10e	32	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
		ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		ArmInCp .12	6	67	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	½
		Arrow Elect	8	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
		Arundel		5	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
		Arwood .40a	5	107	12¾	12⅜	12⅝+	⅜
		Asamera .25	7	40	8⅞	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
		AshlOC .20a	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		Askin Svc	6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Aspro .50a	6	1	11	11	11 —	½
		Astrex Inc	56	77	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	
		Atco Ind	105	6	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
		ATI Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		AtlRichf wt		13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	¼
		AtlCMB .09e	12	371	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
		Atlas Cp wt		37	2¼	2	2⅛+	⅛
		AugatInc .15	17	23	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
		Austral Oil	19	29	13	12⅝	13 +	⅜
	7	Auto Train	14	4	10	9⅞	10	
		Auto Bldg		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Autmat Rad	72	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
		AutoSw .88	14	x1	40¾	40¾	40¾—	¼
		AVC Cp .20e	3	12	13⅝	13¼	13⅜—	½
	2	AVEMC .07	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		AVX Corp	11	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
		Aydin Cp	12	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		BaldorEl .20	7	20	10⅝	10½	10½	
		BanFd 1.12e		37	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
		BangPun wt		13	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
		BanstrCH Lf	11	49	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
		Banner .06	6	3	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
		Barclay .04	83	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		BarcoCa .12	8	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Barnwel Ind	34	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		BarryWr .40	8	4	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
		Bartell Med		2	1	1	1	
		Barth Sp .20	10	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
	2	Bartons Cdy		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Bartch Fost	27	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
		Barwick ET		18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	2	Bell Ind .08	9	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		BelscR .08t	18	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Benrus Crp	7	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		Berg Ent		11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Berg Bruns	28	35	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
		BrgB pf1.15		5	22	22	22 —	¼
		BervenC .12		47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		BethCp .10e	9	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
		Beverly Ent	30	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
		Bic Pen .36	11	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
		Big Ber 1.32	6	1	28¼	28¼	28¼—	¼
		BigDad .20e	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		BinkMf .80a	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		BinnySm .72	7	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Blount .10e	8	204	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅜
		Bluebird Inc	6	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
		Bodin Ap .40	9	3	7½	7½	7½	
		BoltBer .20		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
		BowVall .10	72	106	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
		BradRe .10e	6	49	13½	13	13⅛—	⅜
		BradfdC .20	11	40	11⅝	11½	11½	
		BranifAr wt		5	11¼	11	11¼+	⅜
		Brascan A 1	4	18	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛
		Breeze Corp		3	3	2⅞	3	
		BrewerC .80	10	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
		BroDart Ind	6	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
		BrooksP .28	5	1	12	12	12	
		BrownCo wt		3	4½	4½	4½	
		BRT Rl .30e		2	15-16	⅞	⅞—	⅛
		BRT Rlt wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		BTU Eng	24	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Buell Ind .40	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Bulldex Inc	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Bundy 1.08	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
		Burgess Ind	8	134	5½	5¼	5¼+	⅛
		Burnsint .40	8	14	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
	8	Butlerint .50	6	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
		Buttes G Oil	5	344	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	¼

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	5½	Cablcom Gn	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		CagleA .05a	4	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		Caldor .25	11	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
		Calcomp		6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		Cal Life Cp	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Cal PrtCm 1	18	18	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	¼
	7	Camco Inc	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	5-16	CaChbA .25e		27	4⅝	4 11-16	4⅝	
		Campin .40b	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		CdnExp GO	10	1	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	
		Cdn Homstd	16	6	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
		CdnHydr .25	6	3	7¾	7¼	7¼—	⅜
		CdlnPA 1.50	6	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
	15-16	CdnMarc .20	7	2	5	5	5	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	19	3	6	6	6	
		CdnOcc .50e	8	10	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	10	6	40	39⅝	40 +	⅜
	2¼	Canega .10e	15	26	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	1	Capehart Cp		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	¼
	2⅛	CapitlFd .16		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
17¼		Carbon .80a	5	32	21½	20⅞	21⅜+	⅜
	5¼	Caressa .30	8	31	8⅛	8	8⅛	
64		Carnat 1.40	15	49	71¾	70⅝	70⅝—	⅜
	⅛	Carr wt		11	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
	2	Carrols Dev		5	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		Castle AM 1	4	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
		Castleton In	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Cavitrn .10e	10	22	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
		CDI Corp	17	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
		CentSec .35e	4	5	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
		CenS pf1.25		z100	17⅞	17¾	17¾—	⅛
	4	Cenvill Com		20	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
		CerM pf2.25		73	19	18⅝	18⅞	
		Certified Cp		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		Certron Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
		Champ Hom		751	6¼	6	6⅛	
		Chartr Med	6	5	5⅛	5	5	
		CHB Food	5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		CHC Cp .30t	3	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
		Chiefin Dev	26	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
		Child World	10	36	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
	1¼	Christian Co	14	2	2½	2½	2½	
		Cinerama		3	2	2	2	
		Circle K .32	6	11	6⅛	6	6	
		Citation .40		10	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
		Citiz Finl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		CK Pet .10e	10	59	15⅛	15	15	
		ClarkC .10e	7	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
	8	Clark Gr .30	9	11	11	11	11 —	¼
		Clarkson .16	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		Clarostat	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Clausng .48a	4	7	9¾	9½	9½—	¼
		Clopay .12e	356	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		CMI Corp	6	61	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
	5-16	CMI Inv wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		CMT In Inc	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Coachm .20e	11	16	30¼	29⅞	30 +	⅜
	2	Cohuinc .12t	14	3	3	3	3	
		ColeNat .60	8	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
		Coleman .52	16	28	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
		Colon Coml		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		ColwellC .28	10	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
33		CombE .05r	11	22	17¼	16	17⅛+	¼
		Com Grp .14	5	2	3	3	3 +	⅛
		ComAll .30e	7	11	12⅝	12½	12½	
		Comdor BM		2	5⅜	5⅜	5¼—	¼
		CoPsycC .20	7	4	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
	4	Compo Ind		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		CompuDyn	9	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
		Comput Inv	96	164	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
		Conchem .40	20	18	12½	12⅛	12½	
		Concrd Fab	5	5	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
		Condec Crp	4	28	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
		Connlly Con	6	14	4	4	4 +	⅛
		Conroy .05e		44	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		Con Oil Gas	10	220	10⅞	10⅜	10½—	⅜
		Consyne Cp	13	52	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
	⅜	Cont Mater		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cook Ind .40	3	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	⅜
		Cordon Intl	12	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	9	Core Labs	7	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
	19½	CorrBlk 1.20	10	11	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
	1⅝	Cosco Inc		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	13	CoxCbl Com	21	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	8¼	Craig .05e	8	45	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
	3⅝	CramrE .13t	538	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
	12	Crompton		3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	6⅝	CrowlyM .40	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
	6¼	CRS Des .12	6	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	5¼	CrutcR .55e	8	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		16	7⅝	7½	7¾+	¼
	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	10	10	12	11¾	12 +	⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3⅝	Damson Oil	24	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	12¾	Danielin .14	7	21	17⅛	16¾	17⅛—	⅜
	4⅛	Dataprod	11	87	10	9¾	9⅞—	¼
	5½	DayMin .10e		6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	⅜	DCL Inc	5	35	⅞	13-16	⅞+	⅛
	9⅝	Del Labs .28	8	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		8	⅞	13-16	⅞	
	6⅛	Delin Fd .54	7	1	8	8	8	
	7	Den Tal EZ	10	14	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
	17⅛	Depsitr 1.48	5	2	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅜
	1⅛	DeRode Ind		2	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
	1	Designcr Jw		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	9	39	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
	3¼	Diebold VC		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	4⅞	Digicon Inc	7	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	¼
	16¼	DillardSt .40	7	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
	11-16	Diodes Inc		3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
	11¼	Diversey .36	6	45	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
	1-16	Divrsf In wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	6¼	Dixilyn .30e	4	34	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
37⅝	32⅛	Dome Petrl	10	33	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
26	20	Domtar 1.60	11	49	26	25⅝	26 +	¼
18¼	9	Donkeny .30	5	5	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅜
18¼	16	DrexUtl 1.20		4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
11	6¼	Driver Harr		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
14	10⅝	DrgFair .40	7	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
23¾	17	DuplxPd .80	5	7	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	10	24	9	8⅞	9	
6½	2½	Dynictn .06e	11	366	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	9	26	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	Dynell .14t	26	26	9	8½	9 +	⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
9¼	6⅛	ErlScheb .40	12	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17½	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	x28	16⅞	16⅝	16	
34⅞	30⅜	EasonO .10r	17	9	33⅝	33¼	33⅝—	⅛
24¼	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	6	24	23	24 +	⅛
6	3¼	EazorEx .20	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10¼	6	Ecodyne	10	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
35⅞	22½	Edalton .50r	6	93	31⅛	29⅝	29⅞—	1⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Edmos Cp		12	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
9⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	2	8½	8⅝	8½	
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .40a	5	4	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
7½	3¼	EganM .20a	6	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
9½	4⅞	EnmhPh .10	5	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .08e	9	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		7	3	2⅞	3	
13⅝	9½	Electros .80	7	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Elect Assist	10	31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
16⅞	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	14	15	15	15 +	⅛
3¼	1¼	Elect Resch		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
16⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	14	5	15½	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10⅜	ELT .10e	9	19	14	13⅝	14 +	¼
2½	1⅜	Ero Ind	30	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6⅛	4⅞	Espey Mfg	13	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	5	11	10⅝	10¼	10½—	¼
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	6	4	2½	2¼	2½+	¼
7⅝	3½	Executn .23t	14	27	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	10	FabrlCtr .12	9	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3½	1½	Fabrics Nat	7	2	3½	3⅜	3½+	¼
5⅝	2⅞	Fairfld Nob		3	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	FairmC .14e	11	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
41¾	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	34	40⅝	39⅝	40 +	½
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	15	35	8¼	7⅞	8 +	¼
12⅛	8¾	FamyF .42t	14	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		19	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	10	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	¼
3½	2	FDI Inc .01e		52	3⅛	2⅞	3	
5⅝	4⅞	Fed Resrces		27	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16¾	14⅛	FedMart .60	5	4	15	15	15	
11¼	8	Felmnt .24e	e5	2	9⅝	9155	9⅝—	¼
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
10¼	5¾	Filmwy .85t	9	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	8	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	¼
6½	5½	FtConnn .60e	9	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅞	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		4	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
17	9¾	FischrP .48t	7	23	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	7	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
20½	16⅝	Flight Safty	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
1⅝	11-16	Flock Ind		28	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	13	3⅝	3⅜	3½+	⅛
3⅞	2¾	FlaRck .10e	56	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	12	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜+	¼
18½	13⅝	Fly Dia Oil	6	38	17¾	16⅞	17¼+	¼
91¾	72¾	FordCan 5a	7	z30	90¾	90¾	90¾—	¼
8⅝	4	Forest City		10	8½	8½	8½	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	9	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
12⅝	8⅝	FoxStaP .40	9	25	10	10	10 —	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Franklin Rl		10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	9	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
21⅝	17½	Fresnllo .40	9	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
5⅛	3½	Friedm .24b	4	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	8	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅞	12⅝	Frigitronic	26	11	15	14⅝	15	
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	7	24	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	FrontAir wt		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2¼	Garcia Corp		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Garland Cp		11	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Gaylord Nat		14	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
35⅛	25⅞	Gearhart .48	9	81	35⅛	34⅝	35 +	¼
1½	⅝	Gen Bulldrs		20	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
17	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	8	1	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅜
2	1⅜	Gen Employ		21	1½	1½	1½	
4¼	1⅝	G Housewar	9	51	4	3⅝	4	
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	10	15	3¼	3	3⅛+	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		398	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	½
4¼	2½	Gerber Scl		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	104	65	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		232	8⅞	8⅛	8½—	¼
48	37¾	Glatfelter 2	7	19	46⅞	45¾	45¾—	⅜
15⅛	10⅞	Globelnd .50	6	41	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
13½	9½	Glosser .30	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7	5⅝	Glover .10e	15	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
16⅝	12½	Golden Cycl	135	7	13⅝	13½	13⅜—	⅛
10¼	4⅞	GoldnW .10a	14	61	10½	9⅝	10½+	1⅛
1⅝	¾	Goldfield Cp	19	49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	GoodLS .07r	103	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Goodrich wt		58	6⅜	6	6⅜+	⅜
5⅞	3¼	GorinSt .10e	9	22	6	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
19¾	15	GormR .80b	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
1⅛	½	Gouldinc wt		23	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
9	8¼	GrandAu .28	10	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10½	6⅝	GrandCN .30	6	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	¼
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		24	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
37⅝	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	18	22	35¼	35	35⅛+	⅜
4⅝	4	GtScotS .10r	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Greenman	9	22	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2¾	Greyhd C	26	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	25	20	6⅞	6⅜	6¾+	⅜
6⅞	6⅛	Grow C .32b	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1¼	Gruen Ind		5	2	2	2	
1⅝	1⅛	GSC En .42e	18	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅞	5⅝	Guilford .20	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32⅝	27	GhOilCan 1	9	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞+	⅜
8¾	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Gltstrm LD		14	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	¼

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	HallaMot .46	6	12	9⅝	8⅞	9	
5⅞	3⅝	HampD .15e	4	6	5	5	5	
7⅞	3⅝	Hampin Ind	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
13½	12¾	Hanovr Petr	27	34	13½	13⅛	13½	
21⅝	17	Harmn .12	13	95	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26½	14⅝	Harmn .30b	8	89	26	25⅝	26 +	⅜
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	15	8	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
1¼	¾	Harvey Grp		7	1	1	1	
8⅞	3½	Hasbro Ind	9	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
4⅜	3	HawalA .10r		8	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	
10¼	5½	Health Chm	10	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Heinick .05e	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	1	Heltmn Mfg		7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
15	8⅝	Her Mal .48	6	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅜
5	3⅝	Highind Cap		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Hilthavn .32	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Hiptrnic .20	13	36	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	½
35	27⅛	Holng A 1.80	14	10	34½	34⅛	34½+	⅜
3¼	2	Holly Corp	5	6	2⅜	2½	2⅜+	⅛
20	17¼	HormelG 1	6	8	17¼	16¾	16¾—	½
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
8⅛	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	64	21	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .30	9	1	8	8	8	
7⅜	5	House Vl .32	8	17	6	6	6 —	⅛
41	32⅛	HoustOilM 1	18	146	40	39	39⅞+	1⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Howell .05e	4	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
30¾	27⅛	HubellA 1.40	10	3	34	34	34 —	⅜
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	11	2	5	5	5	
3½	1⅞	Hudson Gen		2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		7	8½	8⅜	8½	
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	25	21	20½	21 —	½
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	28	18	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
25	17½	Hydrm pf.60		2	25	25	25 +	1½
31⅞	24½	HygradFd 1	6	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	7	IOB Cp .20e	11	188	8⅝	8¼	8½—	¼
10⅝	7⅝	ICM R 1.15e	14	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8	6⅛	ImpCh .22e	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		2	2½	2½	2½	
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	12	80	23½	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	15	64	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
2½	1⅛	IndianHd wt		16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Indiight Svc	6	47	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		21	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅜
5⅝	3½	Instron .20		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	13-16	Instrum Sys		647	1½	1⅜	1½	
24	8	InsSy pf.25a		9	14¼	14	14	
3⅝	1⅜	Integrt Res		14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	8	15	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
1⅝	⅞	Intl Banknot	16	171	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23	18⅝	Int Cour .24	15	65	19¾	18⅝	19¼+	⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Int Foodsvc		79	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	17	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅜
5⅞	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	18	6	5½	5½	5½	
4¼	1¼	Int Stretch		21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
36	27⅝	Int SyCon .25	8	12	28	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
1⅛	½	Interphoto		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	5	34	11⅞	11	11⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5	Interway Cp		33	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	44	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	29	3⅝	3½	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4	InvestRlt Tr		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	16	1	16	16	16	
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6⅛	3⅝	Irvinind .36t	6	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	3½	ISC Finl .30	16	13	4	4	4	
7¾	6⅛	IsraID 1.28e		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1⅝	⅝	ITI Corp	28	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛

J

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅝	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	5	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+⅛
10½	8⅞	Jacobs .50e	6	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
8½	4½	Jamswy 11t	6	18	7⅛	7½	7½	
13⅛	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
5⅞	2	Jetronic Ind	10	18	5⅜	5	5	⅛
20⅝	15⅞	John Pd .30	14	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pet	9	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅛	K Teltn .15e	14	147	7½	6¾	7⅛+	½
13⅝	8	KaiserInd .26	5	403	13	12⅝	12¾—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill w		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
54½	45	nKGE pf4.50		z8000	49	47	47 —	1
⅞	⅝	Kavanau		7	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅞	4⅝	KenwinS .34	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4¼	Ketchm .10r	5	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24¼	12⅞	Kewane .48a	8	112	23¾	23	23 —	¼
3¾	1⅝	Key Co		18	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	32	8	8	8	
3⅝	⅜	Kidde wt wi		15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
2	1⅝	Kin Ark Crp	10	5	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	mh	6	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Kingstip .20	5	12	7¼	7	7 —	½
41¾	19⅝	Kirbyln 22c	5	5	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
5⅜	1⅝	Kit Mfg			4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	4¼	Klainerts		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	10½	KnickT .05e	7	20	17⅜	17	17 —	⅜
26¼	18⅝	Kollmor .50	13	10	24⅝	23¾	23¾+	¼
15⅝	9½	KuhnStr .10	7	1	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	155	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	10	22	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	25	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅞	LaMaur .20	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	5⅜	LaPoint .30e	9	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	9	5	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	27	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .28a	7	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅛	8¼	Leath Co .36	11	4	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	LeeEntr .44	11	6	16	15⅞	16	
2⅞	1⅝	Lee Natl		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Lee Pharm		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	6⅞	Leigh Pr .40	9	1	13¾	13¾	13¾+	¼
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		14	3½	3¼	3⅜	
7⅛	5¼	LewisBF .24	6	10	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	21	9⅝	8⅞	9¼+	⅛
7⅞	4	Lilli Ann .22	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3¼	1½	LilyLynn A	7	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	3⅛	Lincoln Am	22	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		12	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	6	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
19¾	16½	Lohmn .80a	9	16	19¼	19	19 —	⅜
8⅝	4⅛	LoewThe wt		25	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
3	1⅜	Logistic .18e		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10¼	9	LaGenSv .74	7	5	10⅛	10	10	
23⅛	19⅞	LouisCe 1.20	6	3	22¼	22¼	22¼—	¼
4	2⅛	LSB Ind .14t	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		13	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅞	4¼	Lundy Elec	17	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4	1	Lynch Corp		54	4	3⅞	3⅞	

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		16	1⅛	1	1	
4⅝	3⅜	ManhLfe .24	9	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5½	4	MansfdT .10	79	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
2	1 3-16	MarInduq B	54	49	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
24½	19⅝	MarkCtl .20	6	146	21⅞	19⅞	21⅝+	1⅝
10⅝	5⅞	Merlene Ind	5	1	9	9	9	
10½	6⅝	MasInd .20e	9	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
37⅞	23⅝	Masnelln .30	6	12	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Masters Inc	10	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	MaterRe .20	20	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .10	7	20	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
3⅜	2½	Maule Ind		1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
1⅝	⅞	McCro wt n		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12½	Mil Roy .20e	12	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
30¼	17⅝	MoPac 1.20	8	40	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅜
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.37t	6	103	21⅝	20	21⅝+	1⅝
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	8	9	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
7⅞	4	Modern Md	7	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		66	13⅛	12⅝	13 +	⅜
51½	44	Mon pfC4.50		z10	46	46	46 —	1½
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5	3⅛	MtgGth .43e		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18½	14⅝	MtVMll 1.20	14	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
2⅝	1	Movielab	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	11⅝	MPB Cp .70	5	16	15	15	15	
3½	2⅝	MPO Video		2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	22	3	7½	7½	7½	

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅞	Napco .06e	7	22	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	NardaM .20	7	3	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS	10	13	19¾	19½	19½—	⅜
7⅞	5⅝	N Distr .16e	5	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	11	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1	Natind wz		15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	NKinney Cp		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	
14	7⅝	NMedEn .24	6	67	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
10⅛	6	Nat Paragn	7	58	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	73	613	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	1
3½	1⅝	Nat System	14	29	3⅝	3	3⅝+	⅛
25⅝	17	NatwHo .28	15	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Nelsner Bro		3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	NestLM .10e		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34½	23⅝	NENucir .40	14	15	31⅜	29⅝	31⅝+	2
1¼	½	New Idria	12	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
21¼	15⅝	NMex Ariz	117	18	20⅛	19¼	19⅝—	⅜
3⅛	2	BNewpark Rs	14	26	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
16½	13	N Proc .75e	14	48	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
9¼	6⅝	NewbE .16b	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	9	16	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	3	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅝	7¼	Nolex Cp	121	47	11	10¾	10⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	8	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	2	8½	8½	8½	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	10	8	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
5½	3⅛	Novo Corp		9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅜
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	6	11	4⅛	4	4	
12⅛	10	NumacO Gs	20	1	10⅜	10¾	10¾+	¼

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13¼	6⅝	Oakwd Hom	12	4	12½	12½	12½—	¼
6⅝	3⅝	OEA Inc .16	9	7	5½	5½	5½	
18⅝	13½	Offshore Co	4	18	16½	15¾	16½+	1
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	13	5	5½	5½	5½	
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	2	33⅝	33¼	33⅝—	⅛
12¼	9⅝	Oh Sealy .40	11	2	11	11	11 +	¼
9⅞	4¼	Olla Ind	12	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Sys	16	12	19	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
48	30	OOkiep Cop		z500	40⅝	38¾	38¾—	2⅛
3¼	1⅞	Orleinala		10	2½	2⅜	2½—	⅛
10½	4	OrioleHo .20		4	6	6	6	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	19	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	58	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10	6¾	OverhDr .40	12	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	52	33	4⅝	4	4⅝+	⅛

P

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust		55	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
18⅝	16⅝	PGEEpf 1.50		9	17	16¾	17	
16½	14⅝	PGE pf1.37		3	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
14⅞	13⅝	PGRd pf1.25		36	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
13½	13⅝	PG pfA 1.25		11	14	13½	13½—	⅜
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13	13	13	
24	21⅞	PG 8.1pf2.04		88	22⅞	21⅞	21¾—	½
25⅝	23⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		3	24	24	24 —	⅜
29	25⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
27¼	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		10	27½	27¼	27½	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z30	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞—	1⅝
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	27	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
33	22⅞	PallCorp .24	15	45	31	30⅞	30¾—	¼
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl		5	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅝	10¼	PanOcean O	203	400	14⅜	13⅝	14 —	½
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .16a	4	1	7	7	7	
10⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Park El .10e		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	16	27⅞	26¾	27⅞+	¾
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	¼
5	3⅛	Patagonia		6	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	PatoCG .45e	7	2	5	5	5 +	⅛
12	7⅝	PatrkP .85t	7	50	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Penn Dix wt		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Pa Eng .68t	8	55	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
18⅝	9⅛	PenRIE 1.35	8	1	11	11	11	
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	8	8	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛+	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	PenotS .05e	6	1	5	5	5	
1⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	1	14	14	14	
6½	4⅝	PertniCp .36	5	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
2⅜	1¼	Permaner		25	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+	⅛
8⅝	3¼	Perfec Corp	5	100	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
8	5⅞	Phil LD .56r		4	8	7⅝	8	
4⅝	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅝	7½	PicNPay .16	9	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅞	6	PlonTex .80	4	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22	14⅝	PltDeMoln 1	8	9	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅜
6⅝	5⅝	PltWVa .56a	10	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
24½	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	34	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅜
11⅛	7⅝	Plant Ind	35	8	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
19½	16⅝	Plantrnc .72	12	61	18½	17⅞	18 +	⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Plaza Rlt In		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .31t	29	14	3½	3½	3½	
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	9	z100	12	12	12	
15½	11⅝	Pneumo .80	5	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Polorch Pd		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Polychr .29t	16	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6	3½	Prairie Oil	24	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	2	10	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4½	Pratt Rd .30	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26¼	21	Prenl Hall 1	12	12	23⅝	23¼	23⅜+	⅜
4	2⅝	PresRealt A		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	PresRealt B		13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
17½	6	Presley Cos		825	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	1⅛
4⅝	2¼	PrimMt .12t		7	4	4	4	
10½	8¼	PropCT 1.20	8	10	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	1¼	PrdRIE .13e	4	3	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5	3⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Pulte Hmes	30	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅜	PuntaGrd Is	15	4	4	4	4 +	⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .20e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	18	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
17¾	12⅝	RangrO Can	48	75	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16½	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	9	2	14½	14½	14½	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		3	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
7⅝	7	RB Ind n	10	11	7	7	7	
18	14⅝	RealE 1.40	12	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	½
13	14⅝	RealEst 1.40	12	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	½
7⅝	5⅝	RltIncT .71e	18	17	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
16⅝	12½	RltRef 1.94e	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
3⅝	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	33	10	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	REDM Cp	7	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1⅜	Reeves Telc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	⅜	Rel Grp wt		29	⅜	13-16	⅞+	1-16
18	16⅝	Rem Ar .80a	7	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	31	30	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	8	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	6	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		21	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
7⅞	1⅜	RET Inc Fd		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
41	35¼	RET pf4.38		1	38	38	38	
5¼	2⅝	Riblet Prod		24	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Richford In		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7¾	3⅝	Richton .05e	4	34	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
15⅝	10½	Riley Co	5	44	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
37	28⅝	RioAlgm 1	16	1	35½	35½	35½	
19½	6½	RisdonM .36	33	46	17⅝	16¾	17⅛+	⅜
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	12	13	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
28½	17⅞	Robintech	17	10	26⅝	24¾	26⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	282	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1⅞	RSC Indust	11	11	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		26	2	1⅞	2 —	⅛
22½	13	Russell .80	5	7	19⅝	19⅛	19½+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Rust Ctt .40	7	5	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
25⅝	19¼	RyanH .40	15	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Ryerson Hay		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3½	SaffranSy A	5	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	15	12	11	11⅞+	¼
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	12	78	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
34⅝	30½	San JW 2.60	7	3	33	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Sargent Ind	9	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
26	21	Sarut pf2.25		z390	26	26	26	
9⅝	5⅝	Saundr L .20	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	11	11	4	4	4	
8⅝	5½	Schrader .30	9	2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
16⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	28	15	14⅝	15 +	1
26⅝	20⅝	Scopeln .25e	4	1	24	24	24 —	⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp		12	1⅛	1	1	
4½	2	Seasrt pf.56		z50	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
2	15-16	Sec Mtg Inv		14	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1b	6	6	19	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	36	18	5	4⅞	5	
8⅞	5	Seton Co .45	9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅞	SGL In .11r	6	6	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
13½	12½	SG Se pf1.70		11	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅜
17⅝		ShearH .20e	5	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		14	3⅝	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Shed Cp .24t	4	2	5	5	5	
15⅝	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	Shopwell In		17	3	3	3	
15	12½	Showbot .80	6	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	ShulmTr En		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigmal .15e	8	4	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
4½	3	SikesCp A		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	6	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞—	⅛
3	1⅜	SMD Ind	5	6	2½	2⅜	2½—	¼
4⅜	2½	Solitron		15	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20¼	12⅝	Souradsn .40	10	1	17½	17½	17½+	¼
26⅞	24⅞	SC 9.2pf 2.30		2	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
90	83	SCE pf7.58		10	87	87	87	
17	15⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		4	16¼	16¼	16¼—	¾
16¾	14¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14½	13	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13¾	13⅞	13⅞	
3	11½	SC 4.2pf .06		1	12	12	12 +	¼
12¼	10⅞	SC 4.6pf 1.02		4	12	12	12	
58½	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	242	61	58	60½+	2½
15⅛	9	Sowest Airl	7	16	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
3⅞	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅞	5	Spartek .30	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
8¼	6⅝	Spector .10e		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	Splentex .48	17	46	7½	6⅞	7 +	⅛
7¾	4⅝	SldCom .11r	4	8	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
4	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	31	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14½	9	StdMotA .42	8	34	12⅞	12¼	12⅞+	⅜
7¼	3¼	StdPac Corp	7	10	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
23⅞	15½	StdProd 1.10	7	7	24½	23⅞	24¼+	½
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		1	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
27⅞	2¾	StdShrs .40r		10	24½	24¼	24¼—	⅛
12⅝	8⅞	Stange .10	23	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
18	15⅛	SterrHo .30	11	17	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
2⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	6	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	6	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
19⅞	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	6	17	16¾	16⅞	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
10	7¼	STP Cp .40e	12	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10½	7⅝	StrutW .10e	13	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	9	17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
4⅝	3⅛	SunCityl .25	8	87	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
17⅞	14⅛	Sun Elec .48	10	3	15¼	15	15¼+	⅛
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	4	4⅝	4	4 —	¼
8	4¼	Supindl .12b	10	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	13	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		9	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	
8⅞	6¼	Susquhan pf		1	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
31½	15¼	SW Ind 1	9	96	38	37⅜	37½+	6⅛
7	4⅞	Synaloy .10r	5	11	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	15	495	31½	30¾	31⅛+	1⅛
10⅝	5⅜	System Eng		51	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15¼	12⅛	Tandy Brnd	14	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.08a	7	5	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅜
5	2⅞	Tecncl Oper		5	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	119	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Zechtrl .10e	7	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	6	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
⅝	¼	Telex Cp wt		12	⅜	5-16	5-16	
7⅛	2½	Tenna Corp		25	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		36	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
5⅜	2⅝	TennFS .40e		39	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	10	8	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
13¼	10¼	TerraC .60a	4	27	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
5⅝	2½	TesoroPt wt		30	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	10	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9	7⅝	Thrifthmt A		15	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Tidwell Ind		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11	8¼	Tiffany .20	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
5⅝	3	Timote Ind	15	14	5	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
16⅞	11¾	Tokheim .40	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9¼	6⅞	ToppsGu .20	8	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
3½	1⅞	Town Cntry		12	3½	3⅜	3½	
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	8	19	9½	8⅞	9⅜—	⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Trans Lux		15	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅛	3¼	Trico Ind	6	8	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
3⅝	3	Tubos Mex	5	73	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13½	9½	Turbodyne	9	14	11¾	11½	11⅝+	¼
5⅞	3¼	TwinFair In	12	24	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	14¾	U&I 1.20a	8	1	18⅛	18½	18⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	7	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp		34	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
3⅛	1⅞	UnimaxG pf		2	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
3⅞	3	Un Invest	9	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	½
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	34	40	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
⅞	7-16	Unrand wt		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	13	11	1½	1⅜	1½—	⅛
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	UnRltT .52e	9	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		11	3-16	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	5⅝	US Ban Trst		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
12	8⅞	US Filtr .24	8	33	10½	10¼	10¼	
7	3½	US LsgRl E		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
⅞	¼	US LsgR wt		4	⅝	9-16	⅝+	1-16
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅝	US Radium		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
23	18⅝	US Redu .60	5	7	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅜
9⅛	7	USRbR .60a	8	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
27⅞	18	Unitek .20	14	15	24	23½	23⅞+	⅜
15⅛	10½	Unity Buy S	8	7	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅜
1⅞	¾	Univ Contnr		2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	8	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	5⅞	UnvSav .44	7	20	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
5⅞	3⅝	U Ind wt		14	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅞	Valspar .24	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1½	aluLin .01e		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9½	5⅝	VanDorn .40	9	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12½	6⅝	Varo Inc	6	45	10	9¾	10 +	½
10⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	17	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	¼
4½	1⅜	Verit Ind	82	30	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
26⅝	14⅞	VermtA .40b	11	1	26	26	26 —	¼
6⅛	2⅝	Vernitron	12	102	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipli Inc		80	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	59	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
2	1	Viking Genl		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅞	Vikoa Inc	112	15	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		10	4½	4	4	
4½	2½	Vishay Intrt	7	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅞	Voplex .68		1	10	10	10	

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	3⅝	WabMg .10a	8	15	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	24	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	27	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
13	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	12	20	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
3½	2¼	Wainoco Oil	13	14	3 3-16	3 1-16	3⅛—	⅛
18⅝	14½	WalcoN .40b	6	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅛	⅞	WardFds wt		4	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Wards Co	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7	3	WarC pfC.05		124	7¼	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
31⅞	21¾	WasPstB .50	13	22	32	31½	32 +	⅜
16⅞	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	3	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
5½	3¼	Wellco .10e	9	6	5	5	5	
1⅝	½	Westby Fsh		11	1	1	1	
6	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	18	80	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
1½	½	WstPac I wt		4	15-16	⅞	⅞—	⅛
7	4½	Whiteker .34	24	2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
27⅛	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	7	1	25	25	25	
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		20	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	8	20	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		16	2	2	2 —	⅛
9¾	6½	Wmhous .30	6	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	8	4	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
16½	10⅞	Winkimn .60	7	17	16¾	16	16⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Winston Mll	6	4	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Wolf HowB		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5¾	3	Wood Ind		1	4½	4½	4½	
11⅝	6	Worcstr Cll	6	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
9⅝	6½	Work Wr .60	7	11	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
1½	¾	Wright Har		7	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		63	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
6½	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
11⅝	7	Wynnin .15e	8	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	40	5	17¼	17	17	

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
11⅞	4½	Zimmr Hom	22	13	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

March 23, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.20	133.10	—0.65
Zurich	133.625	133.125	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	136.44	135.15	—1.52

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅛-5⅛	3¼-3¾	1⅜-2¼	10 -13
1 M.	5⅛-5⅝	3¼-3⅝	1⅝-1⅞	10½-11
3 M.	5½-5¾	3⅝-3⅞	1½-1¾	11⅛-11⅜
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅝-3⅞	2⅛-2⅜	11⅛-11⅜
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4¼-4¾	3¼-3½	11¼-11½

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 23, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	48⅞	49⅝
1st Bk Sy	41½	42¼
1stEmp S	10	10⅝
1st Wn F	11½	11¾
Hartf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	22½	23½
U Va Bks	15⅛	15⅝
Va N Bnk	15½	16½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19½	20
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅝	6⅛
AID Inc	6½	7½
AVM Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	9⅛	9⅝
Adv Ros	2⅜	2⅝
Alberts	9½	10¼
Alico Inc	9⅛	9⅞
Allyn Bac	6⅛	6⅝
A El Lab	1⅞	2¼
Am Exp	36⅞	37⅝
Am Finl	8⅞	9¼
Am Furn	3⅞	4⅜
Am Greet	9⅝	10
Am Telev	21	21¾
Am Weld	11	12
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅝
Anadite	5⅛	5⅝
Anheus B	32¼	32¾
Ard May	2⅜	2⅝
ArkWtG	18⅛	19⅛
Arvida	6⅞	7⅜
AsCC Bot	15⅝	16
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13¾
Baird At	3½	4
Bang Hy	14	14½
Bkam Rlt	6⅞	7⅜
Bassett F	24¼	25
Bayls Mk	8¼	8¾
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅜
Betz Lab	39¾	40½
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	86½	89½
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	19¼	19¾
Bonza Int	3⅞	4⅛
Booz AH	7⅛	7¾
Braden	4⅞	5¼
Brinks	10⅝	11
Brks Sca	15½	16¼
Brwning	4¼	4⅝
Buckb M	6⅝	6⅞
Buckeye	9⅞	10⅝
Burn Sim	5¼	5⅝
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Canrad H	⅝	1
ap Swst	7½	8
Capln Air	3⅝	3½
apC Tec	2⅛	3½
CenVT PS	13¼	13⅝
Chm Lea	8⅝	9⅝
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chi Brids	68	69½
hlltn P	5C⅝	6¼

	Bid	Ask
hrisSe	125¼	129½
CiCrcle	3¼	4
itznUt A	29¼	29⅞
itznUt B	27⅝	28⅛
Clark CCf	39¼	40¼
lark Mf	39¼	40¼
Clow Cp	7⅞	8⅝
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Cir	13	13⅜
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	26⅞	27⅝
Con Pap	53⅝	54⅝
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	16	16⅝
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	6⅝	6¾
Data 100	13	13½
Dayt Inc	39	41
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	33	34
Delhi Oil	4⅝	5⅛
DeLux C	26	26¼
Det CanT	12	13
Det IntBr	30¼	31½
Dewey El	⅞	1⅜
Diam Cry	17	17¾
Dixn Cru	18¼	19½
Docutel	7⅝	7¾
Dollar G	18⅞	19⅝
Dorch G	9⅝	9⅞
Dow Jone	30¼	31
Doyle DB	11	11½
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Doriron	24½	25½
Eberlin In	3⅝	3⅝
Econ Lab	27¾	28¼
ElPas El	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅛
Elder Be	5½	6⅛
Elec Nucl	8	8¾
Elec Mod	1¼	2¼
Energy C	10⅛	10⅝
Entwistl	3	3¼
Equty Oil	18¼	18¾
Ethan Al	22¾	23½
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	5⅝	6¼
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
Ficknor	13¼	13¾
Fla WatU	7	1⅝
Forest O	17⅝	18
Frmloll	1½	2
Fotomat	16½	17
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	8⅜	8⅞
Frnd Ice	25½	26¼
Gen RlEs	2⅝	3⅛
Gov EFin	8¼	9
Graph Cn	16¼	17½
Green Mt	9⅝	10⅛
Grey Adv	8½	9
Gulf Intst	12¼	12¾
Gyrodn	3¼	3⅝
Harper R	8⅝	8⅞
Henred F	24	24¾
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	13¼	13¾
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	26	27
Hyatt Cp	5⅞	6¼
Hyatt Int	5⅝	5⅞
Ind Nuclr	3⅝	4⅛
Intra Ind	1⅜	2¼
Intarc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅜	2⅞
Intrmf G	13	13½

	Bid	Ask
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
laSou Ut	23	23½
Jamsby	17¼	18
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14½	15¼
KMS Ind	2⅞	3⅛
Kalsr Stl	45¼	45¾
KalsStl pf	18¼	18⅞
Kalvar	2	2⅜
Kaman A	22½	23¼
Kampg A	8⅝	9⅝
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	8⅝	8⅞
Kelly Svc	17½	18¼
Keuff Ess	13¼	14⅛
Keye Flb	22¼	22¾
Key CusF	8⅝	8⅝
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	17	18
Lance In	22½	23¼
Land Res	1⅛	1¼
Lane Co	29	30
Lin Bcast	15⅝	16
Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	12⅞	13⅝
Mai Rlty	1⅛	1⅝
Malkrt	46¾	47¼
Manor C	3¼	3⅝
Maul LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	39	39¾
McQuay	16½	17¼
Measur	13⅝	14⅛
Medtrn	32	32¾
Merld In	1⅝	2⅛
Mdlsx W	13½	14½
Midld Ca	2⅜	2⅝
Midw Gt	12⅝	13⅜
Millipr	53½	55½
Miner In	2⅞	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅛	19⅝
Miss Vl G	12¾	13¼
Mrs S Ple	16⅛	17¼
Monf Col	6	6⅜
Moore P	7⅝	8¼
Moore S	18	19
Morg Res	1⅞	2⅜
Motch M	4½	5⅛
Mot Club	2½	3
Mueller	11⅛	12¼
Narag Cp	7	7⅝
Nat G&O	9⅞	10⅛
Nat Lib	4⅞	5⅛
N SecRsh	4½	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4⅛	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13⅜
Nielsn A	21⅞	22⅝
Nielsn B	21⅞	22⅝
NoCar Gs	12⅛	12½
NoEDI un	21¼	22
Nortrp Kl	14¼	14⅝
NW NatG	8¼	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅝	17⅞
Noxel Cp	16	16½
Ogilvy M	23½	24¼
Ohio Ferr	22¼	23¼
Oil Shale	4¼	4½
Ormont	9½	9⅞
Otter TP	17¼	17¾
Over NA	6½	7¼
Pabst Br	23½	24
PacGa R	25	25¾
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3¼	3⅝
Pauley P	5⅜	5⅝
Peerl Mf	13½	14½
Pa Enter	15¼	15⅝

	Bid	Ask
PnzlOft B	12⅝	12⅞
Pepsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Petrsn H	13¾	14½
Petrolit	78	79½
Pettibon	25	26
Philip L	12⅛	12⅝
Piedmt A	4½	5
Pinkrtn	33½	34¼
Plon HlB	23¼	28⅝
Pistilln	1⅜	2⅜
Possis Cp	1⅝	2¼
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	10⅜	11⅛
P Bennet	19	20
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅝
Qual Inns	3⅝	3⅝
Ragen Pr	2⅛	2⅝
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	198	203
Raymnd	13¾	14¾
Recog Eq	10⅝	10¾
Road Ex	45	45⅝
Robin M	13½	15
Roselon	4⅝	4⅝
Rouse	4⅝	4⅝
Rus Stov	14¼	15
Sadlier	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅞	3⅛
Scripps H	25	27
Sels Delt	1⅝	2⅛
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	32½	33¼
Snap Tls	31	32
SolidSt Sc	5⅜	6½
S Cal Wat	12	12¾
Sw Gs Cp	10	10⅝
Sw El Sv	14⅝	15½
Standyn	21½	22¼
Std Regis	18⅛	19¼
Stan HPd	15	17
Sterlg Str	5⅝	6
Strawb Cl	28½	30
Super El	6	6⅝
TIME DC	3⅝	3⅞
Tampax	35	36
Taylr Wl	14⅞	15⅝
Tech Pub	9	10
Tecum P	45	47
Tennant	29	31
Tifny Co	8½	9
Transo O	10⅝	11⅛
Trico Pd	29	30½
Tritn OG	2	2⅜
Tyson F	16	16½
Un McGll	14⅝	15⅜
US Bnknt	6¼	6⅝
US TrkLn	14⅝	14⅞
Up Pen P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	8¼	9¼
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	3⅝	4⅛
Velcro	6⅝	6⅞
Ventron	23⅝	24⅝
Wads Pu	8⅝	9⅛
Wsh NG	11½	12
Webb Re	5⅝	6⅝
Weco Dvl	2¼	2½
Weight W	6⅝	7
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Weling M	8⅞	9⅝
Well Gar	5	5⅝
Weisbch	4	4⅝
Wstn Mfg	1⅝	2⅛
Westmd	43¾	44½
Wisc PL	16⅞	17¼
Wdwrd L	28¼	28⅝
Wright W	5⅝	5½
ZionUt B	19	20

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45
Albert Heijn	116.60
Algemenbank	360.50
Amrobank	80.60
A'dam	86
Fokker	45
Heineken	145.70
H.V.A.	51.20
Holl-Am-H	87.50
Hoogovens	62.30
K.L.M.	118.50
Nation. Ned.	99.90
Pakhoed	133.50
Philips new	34.20
Robeco	203.50
Rolinco	147.80
Royal Dutch	124.70
Unilever	129
Van Ommer	229
VerMach	173

Brussels

Arbed	4,500
Brux-Lamb	2,235
Cock Ougree	936
Electrobel	6,010
GB-Inno-BM	1,755
Hoboken	4,170
Pétrofina	5,658
Ph Gevaert	1,326
Soc Générale	2,520
Solvay	2,695
Un Minière	1,324

Frankfurt

AEG	100
BASF	172.80
Bayer	149.90
Commerzbk	205.30
Cont Gummi	111.50
Daimler	374.50
Deemag	183
DeutBank	322.50
DresdeBk	244.10
Hoechst	171.50
Gels Aktien	80
Hoesch	64.80
Karstdt	438
Kaufhof	277
KHD	179.50
Lufthansa	94
Mannesmann	375
Metallgesell	277
Neckermann	97
Rheinstahl	114.50
RWE new	152.10
Schering	360
Siemens	310
Thyssen	143
Veba	114.40
Volkswagen	153.50

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am	2.62
Augo-Am cp	£20.00
Barclay Bk	2.88
Beecham Gr	3.57
BICC	1.09
Boots	1.33
Bowater	1.98
Brit-Am Tob	3.56
Brit Oxyg	0.62
Brit Pet	5.81
Burmah	0.37
CadburySc	0.50½
Chartered	1.37
Courtaulds	1.47
Daggafont	0.05
DeBeer D-	2.05
Decca Rec	2.60
Distillers	1.46
Dunlop	0.87
E Mustline	2.61
GEC	1.54
FreeStGed	£17⅝
GKN	3.34
Glaxo Gr	3.68
Gold Fields	1.53
Gt Un St	2.05
Guinness	1.26
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£14.50
Imp Chem	3.92
Imps	0.74½
Mark & Spen	0.93
MetalBox	2.70
Nicholls	0.65
Plessey	0.79
Rand Mines	1.80
Rank Org	1.46
Royal Dutch	£35.25
R.T.Z.	1.97
Shell	4.05
Thorn (A)	2.58
Tube Invest	3.56
Union Carb	2.82
Vickers	1.67
War L3½	£26 ⅜
West Deep	£9.00
West Drief	£22.50
West Hold	£19 ⅛
West Min	1.70
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.29

Milan

Bastogi	1,105
Erba	1,750
Erc Marelli	481
Fiat	1,330
Finsider	251
Generali	43,600
IFI	2,080
Italgas	505
Italsider	356
LaRinas	61
Montedis	436
Olivetti	1,042
Pirelli	895
Snia Visco	1,251
Terni	325

Paris

Air Liquide	382.50
Alimentaire	87.90
BSN	690
Carrefour	2,191
Cim Lafarge	214
Citroën	66.20
Cie Bancaire	469
CFP	131.80
CGE	343
CCF	151
Ferodo	446.50
Imétal	115
L'Oréal	996
Mach Bull	38.45
Michelin	1,449
Moët-Henn	568
Moulinex	302
Paribas	179
PUK	111.90
Penarroya	58.40
Perrier	116
Peugeot	387
Rh Poulenc	102.50
Saclior	75
St Gobain	136.90
Suez	262
Télémécan	752
Thomson	242.50
Usinor	79.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,305
Buehrle	1,595
B Boveri	1,730
Ciba-Geigy	1,490
Cr Suisse	2,720
Fischer	730
HofRochN	10,150
Nestlé	3,525
Sandoz	5,251
Sté B Suisse	468
Sulzer	2,680
U.B. Suisse	3,545

Pressures Ebb On Money Marts

(Continued from page 11.)

some 4.75 per cent compared with up to 5.5 per cent last week.

Falls Greater Than Warranted

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP-DJ).—The plunge of the Italian lira on foreign exchange markets recently was far in excess of what was warranted by the greater inflation rate Italy is likely to see in 1976, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. says in its monthly survey, World Financial Markets.

To a lesser extent, this also seems true of sterling's recent decline, the bank says.

The publication notes, however, that exchange rates depend not only on inflation but also on political environment and short-term interest rates.

Morgan charts the relative competitiveness of trade partners according to the price increases of manufactured goods and projects the relative deterioration or improvement of the domestic industry's competitiveness. From this it draws its conclusions about possible exchange-rate changes.

The publication also suggested that on the basis of these figures the valuation of the French franc was reasonable as of March 17, while the Belgian franc and Canadian dollar were overvalued. The improving U.S. price situation has not yet been fully captured in exchange-market performance, the bank says.

It says that generally the exchanger rate changes reflect adjustment to national price trends rather than attempts to increase exports through competitive depreciation.

Morgan also says that the pace of lending by international banks to developing countries is continuing this year at about the same rate as in 1975. The sustained volume is notable because in recent months some bank analysts have expressed doubts about the credit worthiness of the nonoil-producing less-developed nations. These countries have borrowed heavily in world markets in recent years to finance deficits in their international payments flows.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — March, 1976

$70,000,000

GENESCO

10⅜% Senior Sinking Fund Notes due 15 December 1984

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — J. C. Bradford & Co.

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation

EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Robert Fleming Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated

New Court Securities Corporation — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation — Herzfeld & Stern

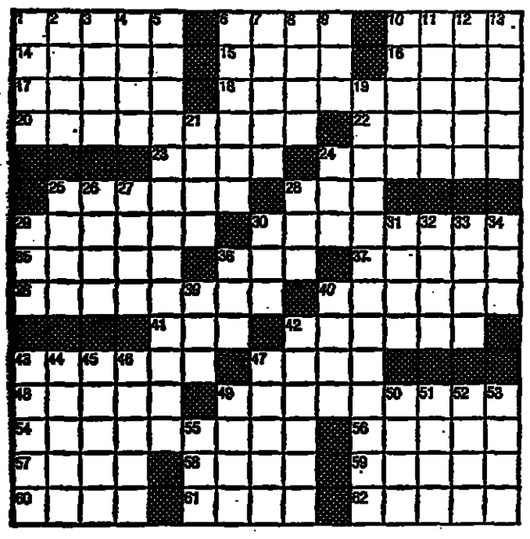
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 ——button
6 Design
10 ——up (be silent)
14 Hersey town
15 Isolated
16 Function
17 Plunder
18 Goes before
20 Bedding materials
22 Threepenny or horse
23 Scrutinizes
24 Flower clusters
25 Orderly universe
28 Robustness
29 Dupes
30 Feign
35 Ted Key's maid
36 Poetic word
37 Mother-of-pearl
38 Traveling freeloader
40 Nevertheless
41 Road material
42 Aspects
43 Collapse
47 Silkworm
48 Famous fort
49 Nonstop talkers
54 Issue distorted facts
56 Type of column
57 By any chance
58 Clothes or Christmas
59 "——the West Wind"
60 Without: Suffix
61 Fish
62 Jewish month

DOWN

1 Norms
2 Wife of Esau
3 Hub
4 Arrow poison
5 Thinker's forte
6 Fokkers and Spads
7 Huey and Russell
8 Emmets
9 Formerly called
10 Paper or suzette
11 Woolen cloth
12 Perceptive
13 Tablelands
19 Togetherness
21 P.I. vines
24 Use a gunsight
25 Small bird
26 Liqueur from Greece
27 Waterfowl
28 Contend
29 Book parts: Abbr.
30 Kind of glass
31 Kind of show or Latin
32 Eight, in Mainz
33 Pewter coins
34 Slippery one
36 Put one's —— in
39 Languid
40 Pedestrian-sign word
42 Bowling rounds
43 Bactrian
44 Aware
45 Florists' offerings
46 Asian rulers
47 Goofed
49 African secret society
50 Calif. city
51 Chemical endings
52 Miss Moreno
53 Tea cake: Var.
55 U.S. agency



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	55	Cloudy	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Clear	MILAN	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	36	Clear
ATHENS	15	59	Clear	MOSCOW	—2	28	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Clear	MUNICH	1	34	Snow
BELGRADE	6	43	Rain	NEW YORK	8	46	Clear
BERLIN	0	32	Snow	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	3	37	Cloudy	OSLO	0	32	Clear
BUCHAREST	9	48	Clear	PARIS	4	39	Overcast
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy	PRAGUE	—1	30	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	6	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Clear	SOFIA	9	48	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Snow
DUBLIN	7	45	Clear	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	4	39	Clear	TEL AVIV	25	77	Overcast
FLORENCE	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61	Rain
FRANKFURT	2	37	Cloudy	VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Cloudy	WARSAW	—2	28	Clear
HELSINKI	—2	28	Snow	WASHINGTON	13	55	Sunny
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast				
LISBON	10	50	Overcast				
LONDON	5	41	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 22, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $7.31
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $8.49
Azzurro. Select Fd — $0.97 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF803.35
— (d) Combar — SF762
— (d) Grobar — SF576
— (d) Stockbar — SF583
(w) Bruwinvest — $13.90
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $12.48
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $5.18
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd — $7.63

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $14.28
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $7.87
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,144
(d) Caribico Open-End — $129.68
(d) Citadel Fund — $3.26
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $830.06
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $8.24
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $12.51
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF573
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF71.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF68.25
— (d) Energievalor — SF90.75
— (d) Ussec — SF650
— (d) Europavalor — SF130.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.36

(w) D.G.C. — $40.49
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.24
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $12.47
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. — $13.35
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,113

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM22.80
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM77.70

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $16.82
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. — $51.38
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $12.27
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $27.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $11.79
(d) Fidgecon — BF1,000
(w) First Intern'l Fd — $122.89

(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $13.82
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $29.38
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. — $35.86
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $55.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $24.04
(w) Founsel Lease Fr — LF1,898
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF76.02
(d) Fonditalia — $9.92
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.82
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$5.56

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $12.30
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $27.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $8.34
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l — $8.15

(w) Hansmann Holdgs. NV — $6,400
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $28.17

(d) Icofund — $9.97
(d) Interfix — SF282.30
(d) Interfund S.A. — $9.00
(w) Internariesa Fund — $107.87
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) — $22.87
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.87

(r) Invest. Atlantiques — $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $8.24
(r) Italfortuna Int'l Fd. S.A. — $7.36

(z) Japan Growth Fund — $18.88
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $51.40
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $14.73

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (z) Jardine East. Trust — $54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $42.52
— (z) Jardine Selection NV — $17.07

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,657
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. — $11.27
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $19.76
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold — $26.35

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. — SF439.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF261
(w) Luxfund — $18.19
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $9.53
(d) Meuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.73
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.33
(w) N.A.M.F — $67.71
(w) Nippon Fund — $39.82
(x) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.38
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd — $6.42

(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $6.89

(d) Putman Intern'l Fund — $23.59
(d) Rents Fund — LF2,029
(d) Rents Capital Fund — LF4,090
(d) Rentinvest — LF905

(d) Safe Fund — $4.61
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $10.41
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF57.70

Share Realty N.V. — $15.16
Share International N.V. — $4.54

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $13.80

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF24.04
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.63
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.38
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM94.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. — SF1,567
— (r) Securawiss — SF940
(d) Soros Fund — $214.65
(w) Star Fund — $4.97

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF475.75
— (d) Intervalor — SF87.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF371.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF214.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF9.75
— (d) Universal Fund — SF94.50

(w) Talent Global Fund — $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $36.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $35.77
(w) Transpacific Fund — $19.26

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest — SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF120.50
— (d) Fonds Swiss Sh — SF91.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF69
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF71.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF254.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh — SF182.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est — SF176

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantisfonds — DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds — DM32.90
— (d) Unifonds — DM21.65
— (d) Unirenta — DM41.55
— (d) Unispecial I — DM63.15

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $3.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd — $12.39
(w) Western Growth Fd — $6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,382.44
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,585.21
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $418.89
(w) Worldwide Securities — $46.28
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,935.55

Dm — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIRAD
SIFOT
CAFEDE
BENEAT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

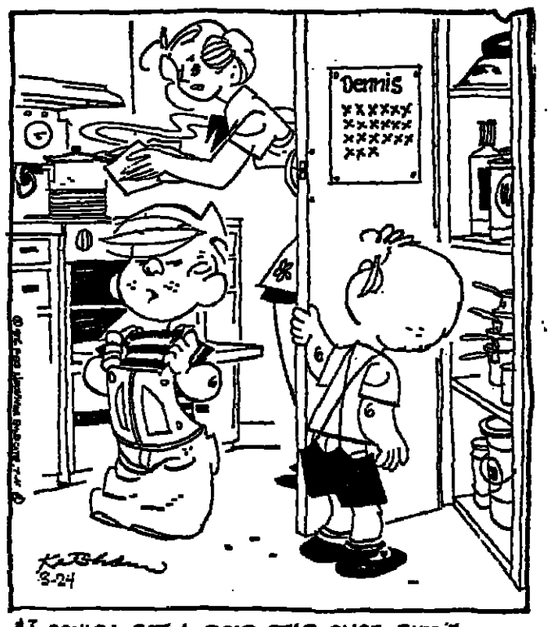
HE WAS ○○○○○○ ○○○ ○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FORAY MOTIF NUMBER INJECT

Answer: *What sunbathing sometimes is*—A FRY IN THE OINTMENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

COME, TELL ME HOW YOU LIVE

By Agatha Christie Mallowan. Dodd, Mead. Illustrated. 192 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHY is the wife of the English archaeologist wearing a dress designed in fertility motifs? For what reason do the archaeologist and the Arab sheikh talk to each other in code? Who killed the four workmen at the Tell Brak dig? For what sinister purpose is the colonel drowning bats in a wash basin at midnight? Why does the Yezidi devil appear in the form of a peacock? What is the cause of the Kurdish women's addiction to bicarbonate of soda?

These are the sorts of questions Agatha Christie raises in her mysteries. They are typical of one of the world's most famous imaginations. In "Come, Tell Me How You Live," however, these circumstances are not part of one of Miss Christie's plots: They are real. For once, the author is an innocent bystander. A temporary traitor to her genre, she is demonstrating that truth is stranger than fiction—even *her* fiction.

Before World War II, Miss Christie often accompanied her archaeologist husband, Sir Max Mallowan, on his expeditions in Iraq and Syria. When hostilities began, she was working on a book about these trips, and after four years in war-torn London, she returned to her manuscript as one returns to a happier time that can only be recaptured on paper. "Come, Tell Me How You Live" was first published in 1946 and is now reprinted in response to popular demand.

While Miss Christie is not unduly interested in archaeology, she is fascinated by everything that surrounds it. She brings her wry questions, her genius for place, her eye for the incongruous, her uninhibited delight in human irrationality, her ear for the improbable remark, to this picture of Iraq and Syria before their 6,000-year-old culture was changed by the oil that lubricates history's creaky wheel.

She wore a dress designed in fertility motifs because they are unwittingly sold in London shops, a joke echoing down the corridors of time. Her husband and the Arab sheikh spoke in parables, or codes, because in those halcyon days, no Arab sheikh would be so rude as to make an unambiguous statement. The four workmen at the Tell Brak dig were killed by greed when they tried to dig too fast to the high-paying lower layer, and 1,000 years of civilization collapsed on them.

The colonel drowned bats in a basin at midnight because they would not let him sleep. The Yezidis named their devil "Peacock" because it was the word in their language that sounded least like his true name, which it is dangerous to pronounce. The Kurdish women swallowed great quantities of bicarbonate of soda because Miss Christie, in desperation, allowed them to believe that it was a guarantee against barrenness.

Playing a sheikh in the film "Lawrence of Arabia," Alec Guinness remarked that "the English have a great hunger for desolate places." Miss Christie shows us why. A desolate place is a tabula rasa, just waiting for a poem of some sort to be written on it. And this is precisely what she does: "Come, Tell Me How You Live" is a busman's holiday in which she probes for motives without the cramping necessity for a crime.

How arbitrary, how overbearing, we Westerners are, she suggests, when we insist that a rational approach is the only approach to life. Not one of the Mallowans' native crew suffers from this gross oversimplification. Their chauffeur, for example, does not fill the gas tank before beginning a long drive across the desert for two very interesting reasons: It is uneconomical to buy so much gas, and he is anxious to see how far the machine will go with the needle on a quarter tank. On first being offered jobs, their native crewmen asked: "But what can we buy with money? We have enough food." Their foreman, Mosul, cannot understand why Miss Christie refuses to witness the hanging of a woman who poisoned three husbands. After all, what greater drama is there than death itself? Besides, this *is a woman like herself*—and one of such character!

A nun, wearing a black habit and a large gold cross, approaches Miss Christie's husband and delivers a grave oration. The author supposes she is asking for a donation to support her order. On the contrary. She is not a nun, but the proprietor of a brothel. One of Sir Max's workers has misbehaved on her premises, and she has come to ask for damages. A very old man, passing by, stops to ask the archaeologist's name. On hearing it, he pronounces it several times: "How bright! How beautiful!" and he walks away turning over "Mallowan" on his tongue.

The evenings are never dull. Like the French poet Francis Ponge, who describes a pebble for 15 pages, their native foreman expatiates on his constipation. Miss Christie has learned that it is necessary, for the honor of the expedition, for her to postulate a number of fictive children and an even greater number of miscarriages. Since her Arabic is not adequate to the occasion, she mimes her tragedies and triumphs with great expressiveness.

"Come, Tell Me How You Live" is more than a charming entertainment. Miss Christie has done her detective work here, too, and discovered that, with regard to living, there are many of us who cannot guess whodunit and why—we didn't.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	I	C		N	A	I	D	S		A	M	E	E	R
O	R	O		I	S	S	E	I		J	U	L	I	A
W	O	M	A	N	S	U	F	F	R	A	G	I	S	T
E	N	T	R	E	E		A	T	A	R		Z	E	E
	S	E	A	T		I	N	S	T		I	A	N	S
		B	E	I	N	G		I	A	M	B			
I	S	T		E	N	T		R	O	M	P	E	R	S
F	O	R	E	N	S	E		O	N	E	S	T	E	P
S	T	A	N	T	O	N		V	A	N		H	O	T
		V	E	H	M		M	E	L	D	S			
A	D	E	S		N	G	O	S		M	O	T	T	
T	O	R		E	I	E	R		P	E	R	I	O	D
S	U	S	A	N	A	N	T	H	O	N	Y	D	A	Y
E	M	E	N	D		T	R	I	N	T		A	S	E
A	S	S	T	S		S	L	A	T	S		L	T	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

All bridge players would like to know the secret of making "hopeless" slam contracts. A remarkable demonstration of this art was given on the diagramed deal.

South opened with one spade, then drove the bidding to a slam after a two-club overcall by West, a spade raise from North, and a Blackwood inquiry disclosing one ace in the North hand.

It was obvious that West held the club ace to justify his overcall, so the routine play of leading to the club king was doomed to failure. There was no legitimate way to try for 12 tricks, so South chose an illegitimate way that was very promising. He simply won the opening heart lead, played all his trumps and his four remaining hearts.

This gave West a serious problem. When the last heart was led the position was as follows:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ J85
♣ 10

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ K9
♣ AQ

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ Q107
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ 6
◇ A
♣ K5

West thought about what he knew. His partner had discarded the club nine, and had not given a signal in diamonds, as he should have done. With doubleton king, South might well have contented himself with the game, knowing that the club queen were on his left.

So West decided that his partner probably held the club king, and South the A-Q of diamonds. If that was the case, it would be fatal to throw the club queen, for he would then be endplayed by a club lead and forced to lead a diamond away from the king.

Pleased with this analysis, West dramatically threw the club ace on the table, and was deflated when South made his "impossible" slam with a totally unexpected overtrick.

NORTH (D)
♠ A93
♡ 843
◇ J854
♣ 1062

WEST	EAST
♠ 5	♠ 10762
♡ J102	♡ 75
◇ K93	◇ Q10762
♣ AQ8743	♣ J9

SOUTH (D)
♠ KQJ84
♡ AKQ96
◇ A
♣ K5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♣
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

هكذا من الأصل



Associated Press.

NING THROUGH DEMONSTRATION— St. Louis Cardinal coach Buzz Keller shows a of pitchers art of running bases dur ing a training session in St. Petersburg, Fla.

ngels Rely on an Arm and a Leg

By Dave Anderson

TIVILLE, Calif., March 23 ...Across the Imperial ..., the flat green fields of ... stretch toward the purple ...mains beyond the nearby ...an border. This farming ... the "carrot capital" of ...orld. Bugs Bunny should ... here instead of baseball ... But the California An... always spend a week on the ...diamonds of their minor ... Angleton complex before ...on fancy clothes in Palm ... for their exhibition ...

... is a good place to get ...ondition because there isn't ...else to do, not even in El ..., where the Angels are ...d. Condition is particularly ...tant to two Angels—to ... Ryan, the pitcher whose ...arm underwent surgery for ...moval of bone chips last ... and to Bobby Bonds, the ...der whose right leg in... knee damage last year. If ...rm and leg stay healthy, ...ngels surely will terminate ... two-year lease on the ...an League West basement ...ment. With a big year, ... would embarrass the ...es as much as Ryan has ...rassed the Mets.

...onsider Bobby Bonds one ... six best players in base... Dick Williams, the Angels' ...er, was saying. "You don't ... get a player of that ... in a trade, but we did." ...ther five in Williams's ... pitchers excluded, are ... Jackson of the Oakland ...ics, Cedeno of the Houston ... and three members of the ...nati Reds—Johnny Bench, ...rgan and Pete Rose.

... only other one in that ... to be traded is Morgan," ...Williams, "and we hope we ... as good a deal as the Reds ...

... difference is that Bonds ...een traded twice in two ... That's often a bad sign, ... the Yankees obtained him ... swap for Bobby Murcer, ... talked about him as a ...stone of their future. But ... months ago they traded ... to the Angels for Mickey ..., a swift center fielder, and ...lgueros, a 16-game winner. ...er traded me," said Bonds, ...ing his turn in the batting cage, "because they didn't want me. I don't know why. Billy Martin had even talked to me at the end of last season about what we would do in spring training this year."

Perhaps the Yankees believed Bonds's right-handed power would be diluted by the return to Yankee Stadium where left-centerfield is known as Death's Valley. But, he says, "I ain't seen a ball park yet that I can't hit the ball out of." Perhaps the Yankees were disenchanted by a drunk driving arrest, his second, but Babe Ruth drank, too. The Babe just didn't drive. Perhaps the Yankees considered his knee too much of a risk but he doesn't.

"Dr. James Nicholas told me I'll probably need an operation in five to seven years," Bonds said. "But I'm only planning on playing about seven more years anyway. Right now I feel I can do anything I did before I hurt the knee."

And perhaps the Yankees didn't want to be hassled by Bonds's request for a four-year contract. With the Angels, he recently signed a two-year contract. He has indicated that his salary is more than the $172,000 that Frank Robinson, now the manager of the Cleveland Indians, received with the Angels two years ago. That would make Bonds the highest paid player in Angel's history, up at least $35,000 from his estimated income with the Yankees last year.

"I asked Gabe Paul for a four-year contract and he didn't seem annoyed," Bonds said. "He said, 'Let me think about it.' But the next week I was traded."

Despite the knee ailment that occurred in early June, just when he was beginning to carry the Yankees with 20 homers, Bonds had 32 homers, stole 30 bases and drove in 85 runs with a .270 average as a lead-off batter.

"He won't lead off for us," Williams said. "He'll bat third, fourth or fifth. I haven't decided which yet."

Not far away, Ryan sat on a green wooden bench and talked about the bone chips that required surgery even before last season had ended. They were bothering him even when he pitched his fourth no-hitter, even when he had a 10-3 won-lost record with five shutouts in June, but he finished with a 14-12 record and with only 186 strikeouts after having averaged 356 over the previous seasons.

"My arm feels all right now: I got here in great shape," the right-hander, 29, said. "But I won't know until I start throwing five or six innings 10 days from now."

One of the bone chips, in the joint itself, restricted the extension of Ryan's arm. As a result, it restricted the velocity of his fastball, once timed at 100.9 miles an hour.

"I became a short-armer," Ryan explained, keeping his arm bent. "I get my velocity through the extension of my arm. Warming up was the toughest part, trying to get my arm loose. And then as the game grew longer, I'd have a dull throb in the back of my elbow. If my arm is sound, I think I'll have my best year. I'm a mature, experienced pitcher now. I've learned a lot. But if my arm goes back to what it was last year I don't know. My control was better last year. It had to be. I think I could pitch anyway but I don't know."

All the Angels are asking for is an arm and a leg—two of the best in baseball.

Dodgers Acquire A Third Catcher

VERO BEACH, Fla., March 23. —In what may be a stepping-stone to another trade, the Los Angeles Dodgers have acquired catcher Ellie Rodriguez from the Angels in exchange for outfielder Orlando Alvarez.

Los Angeles vice-president Al Campanis said of the waiver deal, "Right now we're thinking of Ellie strictly as a backup catcher. We had no other purpose in mind. But, of course, it does facilitate another deal."

That deal probably would involve catcher-outfielder Joe Ferguson. Campanis said that discussions with the New York Mets involving Tom Seaver and with the St. Louis Cardinals involving Reggie Smith still are alive. The first-string Dodger catcher is Steve Yeager. Infielder Ted Sizemore also can play the position.

© Los Angeles Times.

Money Game: League Pool Subsidized NBA Stars

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT). —For at least five seasons beginning in 1968, each team in the National Basketball Association was paying part of the salary of such superstars as Rick Barry, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Elvin Hayes, according to documents on file in Federal District Court here.

The pool arrangement, totaling at least $1.5 million, was initiated at the height of the NBA's struggle with the American Basketball Association over players and franchises. It was apparently designed to enable the NBA teams to outbid the ABA.

In 1968, for example, the 14 NBA teams contributed a total of $547,100—payable over three years at $13,026.20 a year—toward the salaries of the league's first-round draft choices, who included Wes Unseld, Don Chaney and Hayes. The contributing teams apparently made the payments directly to the teams employing the players.

There was a similar arrangement for the 1969 draft, where the top choices included Abdul-Jabbar, Neal Walk and Lucius Allen. In Abdul-Jabbar's case, the Milwaukee Bucks paid the first $500,000 of his five-year contract, the pool paid the next $300,000 and the Bucks paid the balance, which was not disclosed.

There was also a cooperative agreement in 1969 to enable the San Francisco team to hire back Barry from the ABA. The pool agreed to pay all of Barry's salary above $100,000. In a typical year, 1973, each NBA team contributed $6,985.30 toward Barry's $218,750 salary at San Francisco.

It is understood that the pool arrangements for the 1968 and 1969 drafts expired with the players' initial contracts. It is possible, however, that Barry's salary continues to be shared among the NBA teams.

Simon Gourdine, the NBA deputy commissioner, declined to comment on any aspect of the case or to acknowledge that a pool arrangement was in existence. The court documents, however, which include memorandums from the former NBA commissioner, Walter Kennedy, to team owners and pages from the NBA ledgers, establish the fact.

There is no direct evidence in the papers that the ABA teams had such an arrangement, though there were reports to that effect after the league's founding in 1967. The league, through its counsel, Michael H. Goldberg, declined to comment on the matter, pointing out that it was a subject of pending litigation.

The documents on file do make clear that some ABA teams got reductions in their league assessments for signing such stars as Julius Erving and David Thompson, and that all of the ABA teams guaranteed the first $700,000 of Thompson's contract in the event his employer, the Denver Nuggets, went into default.

The documents revealing the pool are part of a 15-foot stack of papers filed in the federal suit known as the Oscar Robertson case. In addition to the public record, there are more than 31,000 NBA documents and depositions that are sealed.

The suit began in 1970 as an action by Robertson and 13 other players against the NBA, seeking an end to the reserve clause and other contractual provisions. Later, the ABA filed suit against the NBA, charging that the senior league engaged in monopolistic practices designed to drive competitors out of business. The suits were then combined in one complex case.

The players' action is being settled out of court. The anti-trust action still stands, however, and is scheduled for trial before Judge Robert Carter on June 1.

The court record contains many of the closely held financial secrets of professional basketball. Among other revelations in the papers, all based on documents or sworn statements, are the following:

• A confidential memo from Gourdine dated March 12, 1975, listing the salaries of the "ten best" forwards in the NBA indicates that Bill Bradley of the Knicks is the highest paid at that position. Bradley, whose 1975-76 salary is $325,000, makes more than Spencer Haywood ($302,000), John Havlicek ($250,000), Rick Barry ($237,500), Elvin Hayes ($202,000), Jim McMillian ($200,000), Rudy Tomjanovich ($166,666), Bob Dandridge ($150,000), Bob Love ($141,200) or Steve Mix ($45,000).

• For the 1974-75 season when they were the ABA defending champion, the New York Nets claimed a loss of $1,497,840 on their federal tax return. The team's gross revenue was $2,326,925, including $2,083,000 in gate receipts. The season's payroll was $1,350,000 for players and $85,000 for coaches.

• When Wilt Chamberlain was the coach of the San Diego Conquistadors in the 1973-74 ABA season, the team paid him $510,000 while the salaries of his 11 players totaled $469,000. In that season, the Conquistadors had gate receipts of $241,561.50. Needless to say, the team is now defunct.

• Though the Nets did not announce it when they traded Larry Kenon to San Antonio last summer, they remain obligated to pay $325,000 toward the forward's salary and deferred payments, extending through 1983.

The NBA pool arrangements for the 1968 and 1969 drafts were complex. The 1968 draft choices covered were Hayes, Unseld, Bob Kaufman, Tom Boerwinkle, Don Smith (later Zaid Abdul-Aziz), Otto Morre, Charlie Paulk, Gary Gregor, Ron Williams, Bill Hosket, Don Chaney and Shaler Halimon.

The players were signed to three-year contracts at totals ranging from $313,000 for Unseld and $308,000 for Hayes to $77,000 for Williams. The individual clubs paid most of the cost—$300,000 for Hayes, $156,000 for Unseld, $75,000 for the rest—and the pool paid the balance, coming to $39,078.60 for each team.

The next year, the pool paid $300,000 toward the contract of the first draft choice (Abdul-Jabbar), $150,000 for the second (Walk), $100,000 for the third (Allen), and so forth.

According to a person familiar with league operations at that time, the pool for the 1968 and 1969 drafts was arrived at by a "gentlemen's agreement" among the owners without participation of the league office.

Sworn statements by players who were a party to the suit show the huge advances in salary made after the founding of the ABA. Robertson's first contract with Cincinnati in 1960, for example, was for $33,333 a year for three years plus an unstated percentage of gate receipts. His last contract, at Milwaukee in 1974-75, was for $250,000 plus $20,000 from the playoffs.

Accounting of League's Richest, Best Forwards

In March, 1975, apparently as an aid in salary negotiations, the National Basketball Association office issued a confidential memorandum giving the salaries of the forwards it judged to be the best in the league. Following are the contract terms of each of the players listed:

Bill Bradley, New York. One-year contract for 1975-76 season for $325,000, a cut of $25,000 from the previous season. In 1967, he signed a 4-year contract for a total of $750,000 in salary, plus a loan of $82,889.

Spencer Haywood, Seattle. Five years beginning in 1973-74 for a total of $1,510,000, payable at $153,000 a season for the first four, $302,000 in the fifth year and deferred compensation of $100,000 a year from Jan. 1, 1979 to Jan. 1, 1984. (Haywood continues to be paid under this contract with the Knicks.)

John Havlicek, Boston. Four years beginning 1973-73 for a total of $1 million, payable at $250,000 a year. There was also a $75,000 interest-free loan with repayment to begin in 1975.

Rick Barry, Golden State. Four years beginning 1974-75 for a total of $950,000, payable at $237,500 a year.

Elvin Hayes, Washington. Five years beginning 1972-73 for a total of $1,010,000, payable at $100,000 a year and deferred compensation of $100,000 a year from October, 1977, through October, 1981. There was a $10,000 bonus at signing.

Jim McMillian, Buffalo. Five years beginning 1973-74 for a total of $1 million, payable at $150,000 in 1973-74, $165,000 in 1974-75, $180,000 in 1975-76, $195,000 in 1976-77, $210,000 in 1977-78 and deferred compensation of $10,000 a year for 10 years beginning in January, 1988.

Rudy Tomjanevich, Houston. Six years beginning 1973-74 for a total of $1 million, payable at $100,000 a season and deferred compensation of $100,000 a year from 1979-80 through 1982-83.

Bob Dandridge, Milwaukee. Four years beginning 1973-74 for a total of $600,000, payable at $80,000 in 1973-74, $110,000 in 1974-75, $135,000 in 1975-76, $45,000 in 1978, $30,000 in 1979, $25,000 in 1980 and $25,000 in 1981. In addition, there was a $100,000 loan to be repaid in eight annual installments beginning in October, 1974.

Bob Love, Chicago. Five years beginning 1972-73 for a total of $706,000, payable at $70,000 in 1972-73, $75,000 the next four seasons, and deferred payments of $34,000 a year from 1979 through 1992.

Steve Mix, Philadelphia. Three years beginning in 1973-74 for a total of $140,000, payable at $30,000 in 1973-74, $45,000 in 1974-75 and $60,000 in 1975-76. (Mix's contract was the only one that did not have a no-cut provision.)



Rick Barry



Bill Bradley

. . . strike it rich in NBA

Wales, England Soccer Exhibition Has Its Limitations

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 23 (IHT).—Wales play a celebration match at home, in Wrexham, tomorrow against England. The game has a significance beyond the occasion, and which certainly far transcends a mere exhibition. The fact is that Wales, with its limited choice of players, has qualified for the quarterfinals of the European Nations Cup which takes place next month. England has not. Wales's previously obscure manager, Mike Smith, 38, has had the success of the much better-known, much more highly-paid Don Revie, whose already shaky prestige will receive another sharp blow if Wales wins.

The match has been sacrificed by the Football League's selfish insistence that Derby play Stoke tomorrow. This deprives Wales of key players Leighton James and John Mahoney, while England loses the Derby defenders Todd and McFarland, and the controversial forward Charlie George, brilliant but temperamental, who might have had his first chance for England, a team so desperately lacking class and surprise. Meanwhile, Revie still gives a cold shoulder to the exciting Duncan McKenzie, Leeds's striker, even though he's at last left out the dull Malcolm MacDonald.

Wales will want to win very much so. Injuries permitting, and without James and Mahoney, it will be able to line up a team immensely more compact and integrated than England's, even if it is happy to rely, as it has so often done in the past, on players from as low down as the Third Division. Thus, Arfon Griffiths, briefly with Arsenal in his early twenties, is now a Third Division player with Wrexham, while Ian Evans plays center-half in the same league with Crystal Palace. Lloyd, a newcomer this season in goal, has been sharing in Wrexham's amazing European Cup Winners' Cup achievements with Arfon Griffiths.

Enzo Bearzot, team manager of Italy, England's opponents in the World Cup qualifying tournament, will be a most interested spectator. He admires English soccer, is immensely impressed by its stamina, its conflict, its positive attitudes, but marvels a little at its tactical ingenuousness. I think he will marvel again, tomorrow. Neither team will take any elaborate steps to stop the other's key players.

At full strength, Wales can boast heading power of the tall John Toshack of Liverpool, whose season, alas, has been much blemished by a thigh injury.

Bearzot's opinion of Trevor Brooking, in common with that of other Italian observers, is that the West Ham midfield man, so important to his club and to England's team, is most gifted but lacks a change of pace.

My own view remains that without some kind of a joker in the pack, England just cannot hope to get through a packed Italian *catenaccio* defense. Duncan McKenzie of Leeds still seems to me the player who might possibly answer that demand, *though Bearzot, when he recently* saw him play for Leeds in London, was more impressed by the burly, straightforward Joe Jordan, who is a Scot.

Meanwhile, what of Brazil, whom both England and Italy will be meeting in the American Bicentennial tournament this summer? The Brazilians, let it be said at once, are in splendid fettle. After a year and a half's pause from international soccer—yes, eighteen months!—it took the field in Montevideo and Buenos Aires and won each match, 2-1.

It was somewhat hyperbolic for their commentators to claim that its success over Uruguay was a "revenge" for their crucial defeat in Rio in the World Cup of 1950. Uruguay today is a pathetic parody of what it once was, a team bled white by the raids of *foreign clubs who have the money* pathetically lacking in Montevideo. Still, to win 2-1 after you have had two men sent off, as the Brazilians did, at least shows morale, even if there is nothing much to be proud of in having two players expelled.

One of them was a 1970 and 1974 World Cup survivor, Rivelino, who seems to be coming back to form. Stocky, enormously powerful, with one of the best left feet in the game, Rivelino is still young enough to figure again in 1978, when it looks more and more likely that the World Cup will be held in Brazil itself. Communications in Buenos Aires for the match against Argentina were so bad that Brazilian commentators expressed outrage that there was still any question of holding the World Cup there, a country, they further pointed out, *where inflation was rising at 1* per cent a day.

Hemmi Gives Swiss Lead in Skiing Series

...NTER MOUNTAIN, N.Y., ...1 28 (AP).—Heini Hemmi, ...arded Olympic gold medal... on the men's giant slalom ... to put Switzerland in the ...n the Nations World Series ...ling.

...nmi's victory, worth eight ..., and the fourth-place fin... teammate Ernst Good gave ...erland 13 points toward the ...itle which will be decided ...Thursday with a parallel ...a.

...nmi turned in the fastest ...on both runs, each 1,013 ...through 52 gates, clocking ...nute 15.69 seconds for the ...and 1:14.00 on the second ...combined time of 2:29.69. ...Prommelt of Liechtenstein ...second in 2:30.74, followed ...rld Cup champion Ingemar ...ark of Sweden in 2:31.15. ...was clocked in 2:31.28, fol...by Albert Burger of West ...many in fifth in 2:32.14, and ...Piero Gros sixth in 2:...

American Cary Adgate, sixth after the first run, fell back after a poor second run and finished at 2:33.31.

Adgate finished 11th, behind Greg Jones, who turned in the best U.S. finish, a ninth at 2:33.19.

Hank Tauber, the U.S. team director, said after the first run that it looked like Hemmi was the only skier who was working very hard. Tauber said that the poor results of some of the better skiers could have been caused by a post-World Cup letdown.

The 24-stop World Cup circuit ended last week at Mont St. Anne, Canada.

In this tournament, 15 nations are competing. The first eight finishers in the giant slalom and slalom will earn points for their team, and the top finishers in the pro-style, head-to-head slalom on Thursday also will earn points.

Peter Luescher of Switzerland gave his team two more points today with his seventh place, and the Swiss total 15 points.

Indiana's Benson Is Protected As Team Chases NCAA Title

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT). —Kent Benson's left wrist is wrapped in a plaster cast minutes after each Indiana basketball game, and the big Hoosier lives with the heavy thing until it is cut off minutes before the next game. This has been routine since the middle of the season, when the 6-10, 245-pound center fell and tore ligaments in the wrist during the 14th of Indiana's 30 victories.

During a game, Benson plays with the wrist taped and he is apparently in pain. His coach, Bobby Knight, speaks of the big man's playing with some pain, but Benson doesn't talk about it.

After the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament, which ends in Philadelphia Monday night, Benson will decide whether to undergo surgery on the wrist. The chances are he will agree to it before his senior season starts next December.

Benson is an example of what Al McGuire, the Marquette coach, calls "new trends in recruiting."

McGuire, whose team lost to undefeated Indiana in the NCAA Mideast regional Saturday, said: "Strong guys and long benches are the two new trends in basketball. I've always recruited those guys who could slip down a shower drain. I'll have to change, I guess, or get out."

Benson's injury does not seem to interfere with his play. In the past he has played with a back injury and also while recovering from a broken foot. The cast will be removed again Saturday afternoon just before the Hoosiers go against the University of California, Los Angeles, in the NCAA semifinal round at Philadelphia's Spectrum. Rutgers faces Michigan in the other semi.

NHL Seals Top Blues

OAKLAND, Calif., March 23 (UPI).—Defenseman Rick Hampton and right-winger Bob Murdoch each scored two goals to power the California Golden Seals to a 7-1 victory over the playoff-bound St. Louis Blues last night in the National Hockey League. Hampton's two goals were both with a man advantage, giving him eight power-play goals for the season, a club record.

...rs' McGinnis ...ut Indefinitely

...HILADELPHIA, March 23 ...)—All-star forward George ...nnis, the Philadelphia 76ers' ...ng scorer and rebounder, ...a cartilage in his left knee ...turday night's game against ...n and will be out indefi..., a team spokesman has ...

... team spokesman said there ... no plans for an operation ... this time."

...cGinnis, 6 feet 7, injured the ... in a collision with the ...ics' Paul Silas.

Middleweight Defense

...KYO, March 23 (AP).— ...n's World Boxing Associa... junior-middleweight cham... *Koichi Wajima will make* first title defense May 18 ...nst Argentina's Miguel Casa... in Tokyo, Wajima's man... has said.

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McAdoo, Buffalo	807	486	2,090	31.2
Abdul-Jabbar, La.	814	404	2,032	27.8
Maravich, New Orl.	498	329	1,325	25.5
Archibald, KC	615	432	1,662	24.8
P. Brown, Seattle	651	328	1,630	23.2
McGinnis, Phila.	567	437	1,571	22.8
Smith, Buff.	622	336	1,580	22.3
Drew, Atlanta	512	440	1,464	21.9
Dandridge, Milwa.	559	216	1,334	21.5
Murphy, Houston	596	344	1,536	21.2

WHA Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Tardif, Quebec	64	67	131
Hull, Winn.	44	69	113
Nilsson, Winn.	38	72	110
Hedberg, Winn.	50	54	104
Ftorek, Phoenix	38	65	103
Cloutier, Quebec	53	48	101
S. Bernier, Quebec	32	65	97

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Mont.	49	63	112
Clarke, Phila.	30	78	108
Barber, Phila.	43	59	102
Perreault, Buff.	40	60	100
Larouche, Pitts.	44	55	99
Mahovlich, Mont.	33	64	97
Ratelle, Boston	31	63	94
Pronovost, Pitts.	49	44	93
Sittler, Toronto	39	54	93
Trottier, Isl.	37	61	88

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Erving, N.Y.	827	486	2,236	29.81
Knight, Ind.	666	358	1,702	27.45
Thompson, Den.	703	483	1,895	25.96
Gilmore, Kent.	694	485	1,873	24.97
Silas, San Ant.	634	509	1,777	24.01
Barnes, St. Louis	609	230	1,857	23.69
Issel, Denver	667	372	1,709	23.09
Boone, St. Louis	646	253	1,587	23.07
Gervin, San Ant.	614	314	1,581	21.96
Burden, Va.	485	259	1,250	19.84

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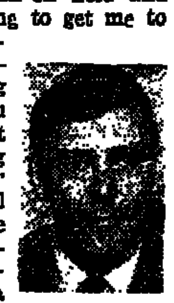
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Observer

The Campaign Doctor

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The telephone rings constantly these days. Everybody wants advice. One moment it's Morris Udall. "This is Morris Udall," he says. "Udall," I tell him, "I'm a busy man. I've got Ronald Reagan on 'hold' and Fred Harris trying to get me to accept a long-distance call collect, so I'm going to give it to you short and sweet and I'm just going to say it once."


Baker

I tell Udall he has to be more Lincolnesque. Start wearing a shawl, a stovepipe hat, writing speeches on old envelopes, look sad and come out against slavery. I tell him I have been reading the political writers who say he doesn't seem to want it enough, that he doesn't have fire in the belly and an instinct for the jugular.

"You've got to show them you want it enough, Udall," I tell him. I advise Udall to slash the jugular of the very next political writer he meets. This will make everybody say he has fire in his belly and wants it enough.

"Won't that conflict with my Lincolnesque image?" he asks.

I hang up on him. I haven't time to answer niggling questions of detail. Henry Jackson has already shoved Reagan off the "hold" button. "This is Scoop Jackson," he says. Before he finishes the sentence, I am asleep.

* * *

Foresightedly, I have hired an assistant for these emergencies. His job is to wake me up within five seconds after Jackson has started talking and also, when President Ford calls, to telephone the Secret Service immediately on another line and alert them when Ford hits himself in the ear with the mouthpiece. He wakes me from Jackson.

I tell Jackson he is not using Daniel Moynihan right. "What you've got to do is keep Moynihan hunkered down behind you so nobody will see he's there. Let Moynihan do all the talking while you move your lips in synchronization with Moynihan's voice. It's the only way you can keep the country from going to sleep."

As I hang up, Jimmy Carter barges into the office. "No personal interviews," I tell him, but he throws me a peanut and smiles with such love and kindness that I haven't the heart to throw him out. He has a terrible problem.

"When I am President," he says. "I'll have to go to Washington."

"Out of the question," I tell him. "If you do that it'll ruin your image."

His advisers have told him there is no way he can get out of it.

"If you're taking advice from other people, why waste my time, Carter?"

"I've got to know what I ought to do when I get there."

"Go into the White House and sit down at the desk."

"The White House?"

"It's where the President lives."

"I know that, but where is it located?"

"Halfway between the Congress and the Pentagon and right next door to the Treasury."

"Why did they put it there?"

* * *

"They put it there, Carter, because the President's job is to get the Congress to make the Treasury send money to the Pentagon. You've heard of the Congress?"

"I think so."

"Well, don't tell anybody or you'll destroy your campaign. What about the Pentagon?"

"It has five sides, doesn't it?"

"You know too much for your own good, Carter. People are going to get the idea you've been sneaking into Washington at the dark of the moon and aren't fit any longer to be President."

I refuse to tell him anything more about Washington. It is for his own good. But he pleads. "Just one thing, please?"

"Absolutely not."

"Does it get very cold in the winter? Cold enough so I'd need to bring an overcoat?"

I have my assistant throw him out and take Fred Harris's collect call. "Could you lend us a buck until the first of the month?" asks Harris. I hang up without answering and take Gerald Ford on the other line.

"This is Gerald Ford," he says.

"Make it snappy, Ford. I'm already late for my next ulcer."

He states his problem. My assistant already has the Secret Service on the other phone. I yell at him, "Tell the Secret Service he hasn't banged his ear this time. He's got his thumb caught in the telephone dial!"

Ming Vase Sells For $260,000

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—A rare Ming vase, bought for $150 in the 1940s, has been auctioned for $260,000.

"That is a record price in America at auction for Chinese art," said a spokesman for the Sotheby Parke Bernet Gallery, where the auction was held.

He said that the 16th-century, five-color porcelain jar was sold to Eskenazi Dealers of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Oliver of Philadelphia, who sold the vase, "bought it for 150 bucks in an antique shop in the late '40s in Philadelphia," the spokesman said.

His letters are nice and businesslike. Take them all together and they amount to a scream: Won't someone do something so that Bill Whitsitt, a projectionist since before talkies, can once again look at the screen?

Prisoner of Pornography in Washington

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON (WP).—At age 66, William Whitsitt finds himself a prisoner of pornography.

Six days a week he makes the lonely climb to the Playhouse Theater's projection booth here, locks himself in and runs some of the gamiest films in town. He can't bring himself to look.

He hates the stuff, finds it distasteful, immoral, depressing. He could talk hours about it, but he works alone and there is no one to talk to.

To the back is a wall, to the front the films he refuses to see, on the table the lunch he has brought to eat when the projector is running and there is nothing more to do.

Much of the time he writes letters complaining about pornography and suggesting laws to regulate it. He estimates that he has written about 2,000 of them—letters to congressmen, senators, the City Council, the mayor, the legislatures and governors of Virginia and Maryland and the FBI.

He writes the letters while the skin flicks are playing, and he signs them as chairman of the Obscenity Law Committee of Local 224, Moving Picture Machine Operators. That's the union.

The letters are nice and businesslike. Take them all together and they amount to a scream: Won't someone do something so that Bill Whitsitt, a projectionist since before talkies, can once again look at the screen?

"I used to watch every picture at least once," he said. "I never missed a Shirley Temple picture. Saw all the Andy Hardy films. Will Rogers—he couldn't make enough pictures as far as I'm concerned."

Whitsitt thoroughly enjoyed what he did, and he once laughed so hard while showing a Laurel and Hardy film that he forgot to switch reels. The screen went white.

There is really no place for him to go now. Whitsitt doesn't approve of most of the movies shown nowadays—the language is too strong, the sex scenes too explicit, the violence too graphic.

Most of the theaters don't pay as much as the $7.15 an hour he makes at the Playhouse, and one that did forced him to quit in 1969 when it switched to X-rated films. He opted for the Playhouse, which was then showing films for a general audience.

A sociologist should go see Whitsitt in his pen. He has been jailed by circumstance—the decline of downtown and judicial decisions concerning pornography.

The results are sad. Where once children looked up to him as a guy actually paid to go to the movies, he now doesn't even want to talk about it.

He threaded John Wayne and Shirley Temple and the Dead End Kids through his projector, and he laughed and cried and bit his nails along with the audience.

Now down below there is stillness. There is no quieter audience in the world than one in a dirty movie theater, a place where no one talks.

At 9:45 a.m., there were already people in the theater waiting for the 10 a.m. show. Whitsitt was playing music from "Swan Lake." The customers were slumped in their seats.

It was not always like this for Whitsitt. He started as a movie buff, a kid back in Marshall, Texas, who ran errands for the town's only theater and hung around the place until he mastered the projector.

In 1928, already a projectionist, he made the change from silent films to talkies. He threaded "The Jazz Singer" through his machine, and Al Jolson dropped to one knee, extended his arms and sang "Mammy." It was wonderful.

Whitsitt came to Washington and worked in theaters that are now long gone. In between, he enlisted in the Army and was called back for two wars.

When he retired from the Army, Whitsitt went back to his first love—the movies. They meant a lot to him, and he remembers events by what was playing—"Gone With the Wind," for instance, when Pearl Harbor was bombed.

"This used to be a highly respected calling," he said. Now his son wants him to quit, and he's about to do it. He is what he is—a Baptist, a Mason, a veteran and a father. These things mean something to him but they are mocked on his screen.

So he compromises. When he has to change a reel and must look at the screen, he sees as little as is humanly possible. It's something of a feat.

When the three projector bells warn him that the film is about to run out, Whitsitt trains his eye on the upper right-hand corner of the screen, waiting for his cue—a brief flash of a white circle.

"I can't see anything but the corner of her face and the telephone," he explained. "I know when she puts the phone down, the cue will appear. There it is."

He snapped the switch to turn on the projector's lamp and waited for a similar cue to appear on the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.

"There it is." He switched on the projector, turned his back to the screen and began to talk about the Masons. Behind his ear, a sliver of the screen was visible through the square viewing window. It was a film called "Fantasy in Blue" and the star, Georgina Spelvin, was doing things. Whitsitt continued to talk about Masonic ritual. Spelvin continued to do things.

Then the U.S. Attorney's Office called to ask Whitsitt why he hadn't appeared before the grand jury that morning to testify against some films that had been seized at the Playhouse.

He explained that he had to work. He would be glad to come another time. "I don't know why they bother," he said. "I don't watch any of it."

The Problems of Restoring a Pulpit in Jerusalem

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM.—All that remains of the once magnificent 12th-century cedarwood pulpit of Saladin are a few charred timbers on the floor of the workshop of Jamal Badran.

The pulpit, brought to Jerusalem in 1187 by the Arab warrior Sultan Saladin after he drove out the European Knights Templars during the Crusades, was the single greatest loss in the Aug. 21, 1969, fire that gutted Al Aqsa Mosque, the third most sacred shrine in the Islamic world, surpassed in importance only by the Kaaba in Mecca and the Mosque of the Prophet in Medina.

For the past seven years, Badran, who has devoted his life to the study of Oriental design, has been working to complete a set of drawings of the original pulpit by going over detailed pre-fire photographs with a magnifying glass.

The 12-foot-tall platform was justifiably recognized as one of the finest examples of medieval Islamic art in the world. The sides were decorated with 63 hexagonal medallions, no two of which had the same design.

The borders of the panels were made up of paper-thin pieces of interlocked cedar, ivory, ebony and mother-of-pearl. To this day, it is a mystery what kind of chisels were used to make such exacting designs in the hard surfaces. No nails were employed. Only wooden pegs held it together.

"The only thing I hope is that God will give me life to see the pulpit finished," said Badran, 66. "This will be the best moment in my life, nothing else."

But beyond the artistic and technical difficulties lies a barrier presented by Mideast politics.

The years of restoration work since the fire, set by a Christian fanatic, have been carried out under difficult political conditions because the mosque is intertwined with the controversial Israeli occupation of Arab Jerusalem.

The Israeli authorities have presented no problems. Instead, the delicacy lay in the sensibilities of the Arab states, which want in no way to appear to be cooperating with Israel.

Designer Badran, a Palestinian Arab from Ramallah on the West Bank, says his drawings are now complete. He wants the Moslem religious authorities to let him undertake a talent search of the Arab world to find wood carvers capable of carrying out the work.

"Once I collect the good ones from each country, I will bring them to my studio and give them a course in Islamic design. In this way, I will get 10 or 15 of the best," Badran said.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

PEOPLE: *Prince Bernhard Sets San Francisco Visit*

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, who canceled his appearance at a Hot Springs, Va., conference next month because of the current investigation of his role in the Lockheed scandal, expects to be in San Francisco Nov. 28 to preside over the World Wildlife Fund's international congress, the fund announced in Switzerland. The 64-year-old consort of Queen Juliana has declared his innocence of wrongdoing following reports that he received more than $1 million for promoting sales of Lockheed planes in the Netherlands.

* * *


Idi Amin
message to Snow

Uganda President Idi Amin has sent a message to Lord Snowdon saying that the breakdown of his marriage to Princess Margaret "will be a lesson to all of us men to be careful not to marry ladies in very high positions," Radio Uganda reported Tuesday. Husbands in such marriages, Amin said, "can summarily be dismissed by their wives." The broadcast, monitored in London, said that Amin had expressed shock over the separation and conveyed his "sincere sympathy to" Snowdon "for the very trying and difficult experience" that he was going through.

In London, Roddy Llewellyn, said by Britain's popular press to be romantically linked with Princess Margaret, apologized to Queen Elizabeth II Tuesday for any embarrassment the Queen may have suffered because of the reports. Llewellyn, 28, a brewery heir who leads a hippy life-style, made the apology in his first public statement since the separation was announced Friday.

The statement to Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, came as the princess, 45, resumed her royal duties in London. Wearing a knee-length fur coat and pink scarf, the smiling princess rode a motor launch on the wind-tossed River Thames to board HMS Hampshire, a Royal Navy guided-missile destroyer which is being officially taken out of service to be sent to the scrapyards.

Meanwhile, in Australia, where Snowdon is preparing an exhibition of his photographs, reports that Snowdon was considering settling there were called "a load of nonsense" by Robyn Hall, who is promoting the show. "Lord Snowdon has been working flat out. He has never mentioned or hinted anything about his future. He has never spoken a word to anyone about what he intends to do."

* * *

Country music singer Hank Williams Jr. is recovering after a three-our plastic surgery operation at a hospital in Missoula, Mont. Williams, 26, suffered serious injuries to his forehead Aug. 9 when he fell more than 500 feet after slipping on a mountain snowbank while hiking near Missoula. Monday a surgeon opened a scar on his head and replaced bone with plastic. A spokesman said that there will be very little scar left. Williams had u[ndergone] seven and a half hou[rs of] surgery by three doctors afte[r the] accident.

* * *

Richard Arlen, star of P[ara]mount movies of the 1930s, [is in] critical condition at a hos[pital] in North Hollywood, a frien[d of] the actor said. Arlen, 75, had emphysema for the pas[t] years, the spokesman said. [Ar]len's films included "Win[gs,]" "The Virginian," "College [Hu]mor." He had been active [as a] character player until [recent] years.

* * *

British rock star David B[owie] has been ordered to appea[r in] Rochester (N.Y.) City C[ourt] Thursday on a marijuana po[sses]sion charge. Bowie, who was [ar]rested with three other per[sons] in a hotel Sunday, was given [per]mission to fulfill concert c[om]mitments before his arraignm[ent].

* * *

In Bristol, England, a c[ourt] fined a man for evicting an [un]romantic canary from its c[age]. "The bird was cast loose bec[ause] it had lost its sex urge," an [in]dignant official from the Royal [So]ciety for the Prevention of Cr[uelty] to Animals said. A £5 fine [was] levied on bird breeder Roy [...] Chick, who lost patience with [the] male bird when it showed no [in]terest in females. "Luckily [we] were able to recapture the [bird] unhurt," the RSPCA official s[aid]. "It is now being looked after [in a] dogs' home."

* * *

Barbara Walters, 44, co-hos[t of] NBC's Today Show, has [been] granted an uncontested divor[ce in] New York from her husband [of] 13 years, producer Lee Gu[ber]. She was given a divorce in [New] York Supreme Court on [the] ground that she and Guber [had] lived apart since May, 1974.

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